

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3677.—VOL. CXXXV.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1909.

SIXPENCE.

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MAKING A VESSEL OF SMOKE FOR A DEAD EMPRESS: BURNING THE BOAT DESIGNED TO CARRY THE SPIRIT OF THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA ACROSS THE RIVER SEPARATING IT FROM THE HEAVENLY NIRVANA.

Last week we gave some photographs showing the preparations made for burning the gorgeous boat specially built, according to Chinese custom in royal funerals, to convey the spirit of the late Dowager Empress of China across the mystic river beyond which is believed to lie the heavenly Nirvana. The boat, which cost about £7500, was built of bamboo covered with silk paper, and was sumptuously carved and fitted out. On the bow stood a huge figure representing the guiding spirit of Heaven, and just behind it was the Imperial Yellow Chair. On the deck were four pavilions, the first containing effigies of some twenty-five Court ladies of her Majesty's train, the second a number of robes actually worn by the Empress, the third effigies of priests, and the fourth the Imperial throne. In addition to the vessel itself, there was built in front of it a splendid kiosk for the reception of the spirit on landing. The kiosk was ignited first, and the flames spread from it to the bows of the boat, until the whole costly structure was utterly consumed.—[DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.]

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CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN.

(See Illustration on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" page.)

THAT an unattractive, and even repellent, character can provide material for a fascinating book is proved by this new biography of the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, "Christina of Sweden," by I. A. Taylor (Hutchinson). Although the author says all that is possible in favour of the selfish and domineering Queen, and lays stress on the softening influence on her character in later life of her friendship with Cardinal Azzolino, it is to be feared that she will remain for most readers an object of unmitigated dislike. As far as could be, in a European of the seventeenth century, Christina might be called cosmopolitan, and the interest of her life largely arises from the light which her intrigues throw on the state of Europe in her time, and from her relations with famous contemporaries, including Descartes, the Prince de Condé, Ninon de Lenclos, Algernon Sidney, and the Popes Alexander VII., Clement IX. and X., and Innocent XI. The general reader picks up more history from a biography like this than from formal text-books. The only child of Gustavus Adolphus, Christina succeeded to the throne at the age of six, but when she grew up abdicated and became a Roman Catholic. Thereupon she left Sweden and lived much in Rome and France. Three years after her abdication, forgetting that she had renounced her royal power, she put to death, with inexorable cruelty, in the palace of Fontainebleau, her equerry, the Marquis di Monaldesco, who had been convicted of treachery to her interests. The book is illustrated with a number of excellent portraits.

CHESS.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3405 received from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3406 from Arun Singha (Calcutta); of No. 3408 from Henry A. Seller (Denver) and Robert H. Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3409 from J. C. Clarke (Paris) and J. H. Camara; of No. 3410 from Trial, Frank W. Atchinson (Crowthorne), Carl Prencke (Hamburg), J. D. Tucker (Ikley), J. S. Wesley (Exeter), James F. Adamson (Glasgow), C. J. Fisher (Eye), and J. Coad (Vauxhall).

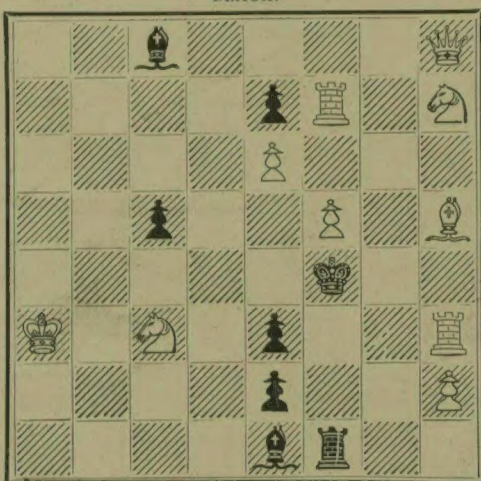
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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3410.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to Q sq. Any move
2. Ma's accordingly

PROBLEM No. 3413.—By DR. EDWARD MAZEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following game, played between Messrs. SCHLECHTER and SALWE, was awarded the Brillancy Prize in the recent International Tournament at St. Petersburg.

(Ray Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. Schlechter.)	BLACK (Mr. Salwe.)	WHITE (Mr. Schlechter.)	BLACK (Mr. Salwe.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. P takes K P	R takes R
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. P takes Kt	P takes P
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	24. Kt to Q 5th	
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd		
5. Castles	B to K 2nd		
6. R to K sq	P to Q Kt 4th		
7. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
8. P to B 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th		
9. B to B 2nd	P to B 4th		
10. P to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles		
12. Kt to B sq			
	Q to B 2nd		
13. B to Kt 5th	Kt to K sq		
14. Kt to K 3rd	B takes B		
15. Kt takes B	Kt to K 2nd		
16. P to Q R 4th	Q to Kt sq		
17. P takes P	P takes P		
18. Q to Q 2nd	P to R 3rd		
19. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 3rd		
20. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd		
	Except that his Queen's Pawn is weak, there does not seem anything dangerous in Black's position, certainly nothing suggestive of disaster.		
21. R to R 6th	R to R sq		
	If he had foreseen White's combination R to Kt 3rd might have been played.		
	Another pretty stroke. If P takes R, mate in two follows.		
	30. P takes R	R takes R	
	31. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	
	32. P takes P (ch)	K to K sq	
	33. P takes P (ch)	K takes P	
	34. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to K 3rd	
	35. Q takes Kt	R to R 7th	
	36. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P	
	37. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	
	38. B to B 5th (ch)	Resigns	

CLARA BUTT GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

AT the Savoy Hotel the other day, before a specially invited audience, selections were given of the new records of songs by Mme. Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford which the Gramophone Company have recently added to their list. Before the records were given on the gramophone, the two famous singers delighted the company by singing the songs themselves. Mme. Clara Butt has expressed herself abundantly satisfied with the records. The songs chosen for the records include "The Lost Chord," "Land of Hope and Glory," "Il Segreto," and "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms"; while among Mr. Kennerley Rumford's records are "The Devout Lover," "King Charles," and "Thou'rt Passing Hence."

THE PHEASANT.

TO the sportsman "crisp October" has something more than a poetic charm. For him this is one of the greatest months of the year—not even excepting August—since he then begins to reap the harvest of his coverts in the shape of the resplendent and luscious pheasant. Of all the birds which have been dedicated to sport, the pheasant is surely the finest in every particular; and he has been so long a dweller in these islands that he may now be counted a native thereof. According to some authorities, the pheasant preceded the Conquest, having been introduced by the Romans. As evidence of this we may cite the regulations drawn up by Harold for the guidance of the Canons of Waltham Abbey, in 1059. Herein the pheasant is prescribed as the alternative of two partridges.

In those days this bird was taken in nets, or snares, or by hawking; but the cross-bow was also used. With the introduction of firearms dogs were pressed into service. As an anonymous poet, writing circa 1650, reminds us—

The Fesant Cocke the woods doth most frequent,
Where Spaniels spring and pearche him by the sent.

But the pheasant of those days is as extinct, in these islands, as the dodo. This was the bird known as the "old English pheasant." It was smaller than the present occupants of our coverts, and lacked the white ring round the neck. This last badge was introduced with the Chinese ring-necked pheasant, an extremely handsome bird, to be met with in great numbers in Northern China. Thousands are brought down to the Peking market in a frozen state by the Mongols from as far north as Amur. Something over a century ago, this species was introduced into our coverts and throve amazingly—so much so, indeed, that it has entirely swamped the original species. The hybrids are finer birds than either of the parent species. But the pheasant, as we know it to-day, has been still further mixed by the introduction of the Japanese pheasant, a species of great beauty, darker than either the "old English" or the Chinese species, and ringless.

But these are not the only species that enterprising sportsmen have turned out in the hope of improving their shootings. For quite recently Mr. Rowland Ward introduced the Mongolian pheasant, a magnificent bird of great size, and possessing many desirable qualities from the sportsman's point of view. Lord Rothschild reared large numbers of this bird at Tring, and was delighted with the experiment. The hybrid between this and the ring-necked bird proved superior both in size and flavour to the parent species.

Yet another is the Prince of Wales's pheasant—so named in commemoration of the fact that the bird was first made known to science from skins sent to his Majesty King Edward when Prince of Wales. Later, living specimens were brought to England and turned down by Colonel Marsden Sunderland, but though the experiment was successful, but little progress seems to have been made in further extension.

But without doubt the finest bird of all which has yet been introduced is the Reeves pheasant. Superb in coloration, it is rendered yet more striking in having a tail of not less than six feet in length. A Chinese species, it was first made known by Marco Polo, on his return to Venice in 1298, after a residence of seventeen years in Tartary. His original translator quaintly describes these birds as follows: "There be plenty of Feysants and very greate, for 1 of them is as big as 2 of ours, with tayles of eight, 2, and tenre spannes long, from the Kingdom of Erguyil or Arguill, the W. side of Tartary." But not till 1831 was a specimen brought alive to Europe, and this by Mr. Reeves, after whom the bird was named. Seven years later his son brought over a female, and the pair lived for some years in the Gardens of the Zoological Society in London, but did not breed. Since then it has been introduced into our coverts. But though hardy and easy to rear, it has not spread. And this because it drives away the ring-necked species, and does not inter-breed freely therewith. Further, it is of a roaming disposition, and hence, except in certain large estates in Scotland, is not a desirable bird.

The late Sir J. E. Milais was an enthusiastic admirer of this species, and gave a most delightful description of a day's shooting at Guisachan, Lord Tweedmouth's beautiful seat near Beaulieu, in Ross-shire. He refers especially to a phase in its flights which is remarkable: since it has a custom of stopping suddenly when at full speed—which is nearly double that of an ordinary pheasant. By a sudden and complete turn of the body, both the expanded wings and tail are presented as a resistance to the air, so that the position of the bird is suddenly reversed, the head pointing earthwards, and the enormous tail skywards. Thereby it is enabled to drop into a tree far below it, within a space of eight or ten yards.

The Copper pheasant is another Japanese species which has formed the subject of experiment by sportsmen. Superb in coloration, it is extremely pugnacious in disposition, and hence it soon came to be regarded as an undesirable occupant of our coverts, but it is still highly prized as an aviary bird. And the same must be said of the exquisitely beautiful Golden, Silver, and Amherst pheasant, and the magnificent Impeyan and Argus pheasants.

W. P. PYCRAFT.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF CHINA.

PERHAPS it may be said in after years that Chang Chih-Tung, the famous Chinese Viceroy and Grand Councillor, who has just died, was the last great Chinaman of the old régime. He was the greatest scholar in the Celestial Empire, according to the ancient traditions, but his chief merit was that, as a statesman, he was honest amid a system of corruption, and though he had unlimited chances of enriching himself, he died a poor man. In his management of public affairs, however, he was almost childishly impractical.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THOSE great professors of evolution and ethical science, at whose feet I have so meekly sat all my life, have generally said two things about the morals of nations and tribes. First they said that all creeds were the same, because they were the Message of Man. Second, they said that all creeds were different, because they were the Accidents of Evolution. It was a little difficult to follow; but, as far as I could make out, all religions were the same, and therefore religion did not matter. But all moralities were different, and therefore morality must be preserved. Being a trifle confused by all this, I was driven back upon forming some kind of conclusion or compromise of my own about how the mass of mankind feel on cutting throats or picking pockets or poisoning beer. My theory is no more than a conjecture; I do not insist on it; but, such as it is, I think I can state my theory more clearly than most of my scientific teachers managed to state theirs.

It seems to me that the mass of men do agree on the mass of morality, but differ disastrously about the proportions of it. In other words, all men admit the Ten Commandments, but they differ horribly about which is the first Commandment and which is the tenth. The difference between men is not in what merits they confess, but in what merits they emphasise. All the nations of the earth are troubled about many things; they only fight about what is the one thing needful. The spoilt son of some Chicago millionaire who puffs smoke in his father's face for fun will not, in so many words, deny the rightness of the commandment, "Honour thy father and thy mother." He will only think it a small and somewhat laughable matter; while he will be quite solemn about the command, "Thou shalt do no murder"—all the more because he must feel that he is the kind of person whom one murders. On the other hand, a Chinaman, who thinks little of his own life or anyone else's, who will kill me for a penny or himself for twopence, would not in so many words deny the doctrine "Thou shalt do no murder." He would merely feel that a murder was a pleasant human weakness. He could say of murdering, as Mr. Michael Finsbury said of lunching, "It's a thing that might happen to anybody." But about the commandment "Honour thy father and thy mother" that Chinaman would be adamant. The Chinaman may be a trifle careless, not to say untidy, about life in this or that missionary or ambassador, but he pays honour to the fountain of life. He will throw away his own life for twopence; but he will pay diamonds to dignify those ancestors who have given him the very life that he throws away. Yet the Yankee and the Chinaman do not differ on morality, but only on the scale of morals. Nay, they do not differ in theory, but only in practice. The American does not approve of impudence; he merely indulges in it. Meanwhile he avoids by instinct the cruelties of China. The Chinaman does not admire murder; he merely does it. Meanwhile he avoids by instinct the vulgarities of America. Men do not differ much about what things they will call evils; they differ enormously about what evils they will call excusable. The sins are substantially the same all over the

earth. What men fight each other about is the question of which are the venial and which the mortal sins.

This simple distinction will save us from many mad conclusions to which we are driven by popular and valuable writers. To judge by Macaulay and Kingsley, and many hearty and humane men of genius, one would fancy that all Italians were totally indifferent to truth, all Spaniards calmly contemptuous of mercy, all Irishmen free from the faintest feeling against murder, all Frenchmen unacquainted even with the sensation of reverence. All this is nonsense. Spaniards, Frenchmen, Italians, Irishmen, have all held for centuries a morality in which cruelty, untruthfulness, murder, and blasphemy were all admittedly wrong. All that differed

we want to know what is shouted. Nay, we do not want to know what is said, but rather what is not said: what receives the savage emphasis of silence.

But if anyone doubts that modern men have moralities *practically* very different, he has only to read the papers. I have recently seen two reports of speeches made at the Y.M.C.A. to little boys assembled at that respectable institution. The Y.M.C.A. sounds sufficiently harmless; the speakers and promoters of the meetings were, doubtless, good men, gravely conscious of their responsibilities to the young. Yet I speak soberly when I say that (tested by my own personal morality) the whole thing was rather more immoral than Fagin's school for thieves. It was intended to teach the boys

business habits. One address was given by the author of "Get On or Get Out," and was to that ennobling effect. The young were warned against excessive modesty; he told each boy to thrust himself forward as much as possible. The other address consisted of sentences like "Always know something that the other boy doesn't know." The orators of the Y.M.C.A. are Christians, and I hope I am also; yet I suppose it would puzzle them if I said (as I certainly do say) that I would rather my children were brought up to worship Bacchus and Apollo than brought up in the moral atmosphere of the above business-like maxims. To cringe to your employer and steal a march on your comrades, to become hard and impudent at the very age that should be generous and shy, to add the coldness of maturity to the crudity of childhood, to cease to be a boy without becoming a man, to be a sort of monkey plus spiritual pride . . . to get on! That is the finished product, the prize boy of these philanthropists of the Young Men's Christian Association. And to me he seems neither Young nor a Man nor a Christian, nor fit to be associated with. Yet, believe me, the moral difference is only a matter of proportion and degree. The author of "Get On or Get Out" would not say in so many words, if pressed, that modesty is not a beautiful thing. He would only say that something must be sacrificed in the rush of the commercial system, and modesty, being a mere filagree ornament, must be sacrificed first. But we who think modesty the very youth and poetry of all other qualities, we say that the whole commercial system must be destroyed if it obstructs modesty. The Y.M.C.A. would not deny that humility is a virtue. It is because there are some people who think it *the* virtue that the row begins.

I hasten to say that I do not attribute to the Y.M.C.A. as a whole, a very large and amiable body, any participation in these pieces of pert individualistic philosophy. But we are not talking of what an institution lays down, but of what it permits and makes possible. A dancing Dervish is possible among Moslems, though most respectable Moslems would have the strongest objection to being dancing Dervishes. A dancing Dervish at Dr. Clifford's chapel would not merely be discouraged; he would be prevented. Tortures can exist in Russia, though most Russians loathe them; they could not exist in Battersea. And it is only in certain moral atmospheres that the monstrous Boy who Gets On can even get himself born on earth.



AN UNDRAPED STATUE OF A GREAT WRITER, AND THE GREAT SCULPTOR WHO WROUGHT IT: M. RODIN AND HIS MEMORIAL OF VICTOR HUGO.

It has taken the French authorities fifteen years to consent to M. Rodin's famous statue of Victor Hugo being set up in a public place in Paris. It created a sensation when first exhibited at the Salon, as, contrary to the usual custom in the case of real personages, especially those of modern times, the great French writer is represented without drapery. M. Rodin has chosen to portray Victor Hugo as an allegorical figure reclining on a rock (symbolising the "rock of exile") beside the sea, and listening to the roar of the waves. The statue has now been erected in the gardens of the Palais Royal, and was unveiled the other day with much ceremony; and in the approving presence of the Minister of Public Instruction. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Victor Hugo's "Légende des Siècles." The statue was begun during his lifetime.

was the emphasis; the emphasis on what was *very* wrong. If this plain point had been recalled we should not have had all these endless and objectless arguments about the Church, the State, and the School Board; about Denominational Education and Undenominational Education and Secular Education and all the rest of it. Of course it is absurd to say that English children in Church schools or Secular schools, in Catholic or Protestant schools, will learn a totally different morality. High Churchmen will not be taught to poison Low Churchmen; Low Churchmen will not be taught to eat High Churchmen. Should assassination or cannibalism be touched on in either place they will certainly be reprovved. The thing that remains, the thing that makes the difference, is exactly that one thing that can never be conveyed by a reporter, that can scarcely even be imitated by a ventriloquist—emphasis. We do not mind what is said;

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM WATSON,
Chairman of the Cunard Company.Personal
Notes.

"A wedding and a funeral"—so the scenes of life change; and following on the announcement of Miss Margery Cunard's engagement comes the news of the death of the chairman of the Cunard Company—Mr. William Watson. Mr. Watson succeeded to the chairmanship on the death of Lord Inverclyde in 1905, and he controlled the fortunes of the Company with conspicuous success at a critical

period of its career. It was during his presidency that the new Cunard policy, following on the Pierpont Morgan Atlantic "combine," was put into effect, and, after an agreement with and a loan from the Government, the two giant Cunarders, the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*, came into being. Mr. Watson founded the cotton firm of William Watson and Co., Liverpool, where he was a prominent figure for thirty-five years. He was on the board of many important companies, and latterly was chairman of the Royal Insurance Company.

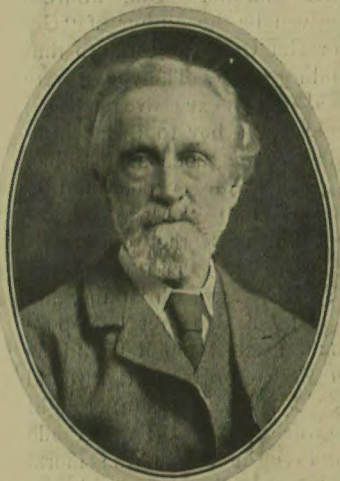


Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS SMITH,
F.R.C.S., K.C.V.O.,

Hon. Serjeant-Surgeon to the King.

there, and one of the leading men of the profession. He held the position of Honorary Serjeant-Surgeon to the King, and was consulting surgeon to King Edward the Seventh's Hospital for Officers, the Alexandra Hospital for Hip-Disease, and the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond Street. He had also been Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Sir Thomas, who was familiarly known to his numerous friends as "Tom" Smith, was a great favourite with his students, a sound teacher, and a humorous companion. He was also a staunch Churchman.

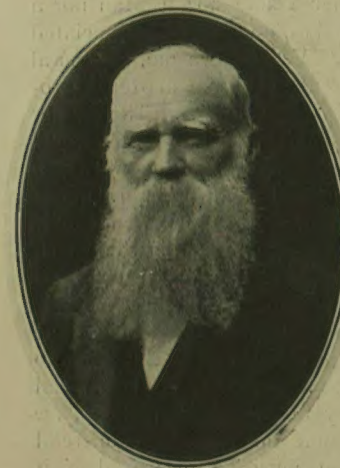


Photo. Vandyk.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM ARBUCKLE,
Agent-General for Natal—Retiring.

which town he was five times elected Mayor. He also became a member of the old Legislative Council of Natal, and in 1893, when the new form of Government was established, he was nominated to the Upper House. In 1902 he became President of the Council, and was knighted. Up to that time he had been for five years Colonial Treasurer.

It was a hard fate which cut off General Diez Vicario only two days after he had arrived at the front in Morocco. Although one of the youngest Generals in the Spanish Army, he had had a brilliant career. He made his mark first in the Cuban War, in which the skill and daring he showed in handling his troops won him rapid promotion. Lately he had been appointed Director of the Infantry School. He went to Morocco for the purpose



of taking command of part of the brigade under General Orozco. He was shot in the heart during a reconnaissance from Zeluan.

Ever since his gallant defence of Mafeking, General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell has been the most popular officer in the Army with the general public, and the new honour conferred upon him (a K.C.V.O.) will be very widely appreciated. He has recently added to his popularity by his organisation of the Boy Scout movement, which has taken root far and wide, and bids fair to flourish exceedingly. This has made him the hero of all the adventurous youth of the nation,



Photo. Vandyk.

GENERAL SIR R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL, K.C.V.O.,

Who has just received the honour of Knighthood.

and a pattern of chivalry to all young military aspirants. General Baden-Powell was born in 1857, and joined the Army in 1876. Before his brilliant exploits in South Africa, he served in the Afghanistan campaign of 1880, in Zululand in 1888, in Ashanti in 1895, and in Matabeleland in 1896. After the Boer War he became Inspector-General of the South African Constabulary, and from 1903 to 1907 he was Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR H. HESKETH BELL, K.C.M.G.,
Appointed Governor of Northern Nigeria.

by the natives of Uganda in honour of Sir Hesketh Bell, when he left that country, not knowing then that he would not return as Governor, sufficiently indicates his great popularity among the African peoples under British rule. The incident may be taken as a happy augury for the success of his new work as Governor of Northern Nigeria. Sir Hesketh

Bell entered the Colonial Service in 1882, and held various appointments in the West Indies, Gold Coast, and the Bahamas, until he became Administrator of Dominica in 1899. He was transferred to Uganda in 1905.

By the sad death of the Hon. C. A. Duff Miller at Margate, the Colonial service loses a distinguished and valuable member. Mr. Miller, who was fifty-five, had been Agent-General in London for New Brunswick since 1896. He had a wide knowledge of Canadian affairs, for he was born in the Dominion, and was long associated with his father in the industry of extracting tanning material from woods and barks. The firm founded the prosperous townships of Milberton and Mortimore, New Brunswick. The business was extended to Hungary by Mr. Miller and his brother, who established factories in the forests of Slavonia and Carpathia. Mr. Miller was a Governor of the Imperial Institute and a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, and was also a director of the Colonial Mutual Assurance Society.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE HON. C. A. DUFF MILLER,
Agent-General in London for New Brunswick.

Parliament. The House of Lords, in its unruffled manner, has been dealing faithfully with the legislative measures sent to it by the laborious Commons.

The Scottish House-Letting Bill has been completely changed by amendments carried by the Earl of Camperdown and other Unionist Lords with the support of powerful municipalities. The Peers introduced fresh amendments to Mr. Burns's Housing and Town Planning Bill, at the Report stage on Monday, and they have dealt boldly with the Irish Land Bill.

In the House of Commons the greater part of this week has been devoted to the schedules of the Finance Bill containing the scales of the new licence and spirit duties. The Irish Nationalists were very conspicuous in the attacks on these duties, and Mr. Healy outdid all colleagues in the vehemence and keenness of his criticism. On one point the Scottish and Irish off-licence holders have got their way: they have been allowed to continue to sell spirits in the smallest quantities, the only stipulation now being that the spirits shall be sold in sealed vessels. This arrangement has disappointed temperance advocates. Apart from the Finance Bill and the Development Bill, little interest has been taken by the Commons in anything, except, at question-time, in the questions concerning the forcible feeding of imprisoned Suffragists. Members, as a rule,



Photo. Topical.

THE LATE GENERAL DIEZ VICARIO,
The Spanish General killed at Zeluan.

[Continued overleaf.]

“A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST DISESTABLISHMENT”: THE CHURCH CONGRESS.



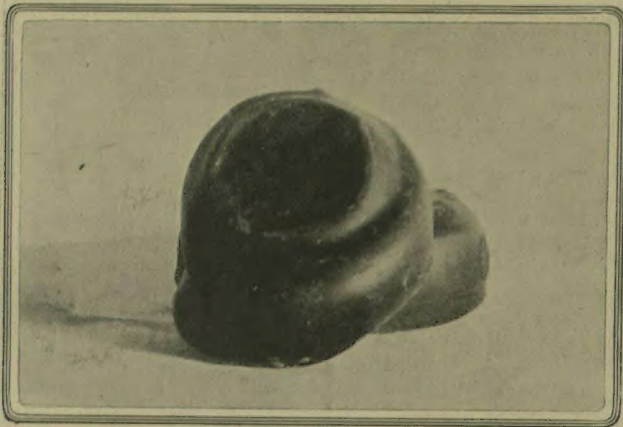
ON THEIR WAY TO THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE CONGRESS: CLERGY MARCHING IN PROCESSION
TO ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SWANSEA.

It has been pointed out that this year's Church Congress is of very much greater importance than usual, for it is "a demonstration against Disestablishment." It was inaugurated at Swansea on Tuesday last with some pomp and circumstance. The opening ceremony took place in St. Mary's Church, which is particularly interesting as containing the tomb of Sir Matthew Cradock, who married the widow of Perkin Warbeck. The church itself is only about ten years old. It stands in place of the ancient and historic parish church.

cheered the decision of the Home Office to allow the prison practice to continue.

The Launching of a War-ship.

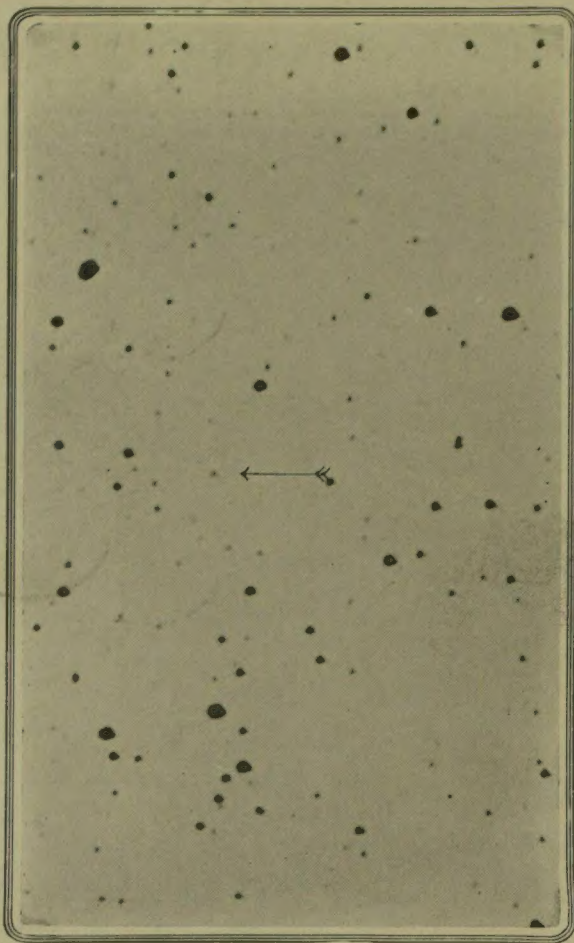
The unfortunate failure to launch the French battle-ship *Danton* from the Brest dockyard at the first attempt aroused more interest in the methods of launching ships than any number of successes could have done. And yet such contretemps are occasionally met with; but rarely does a ship 476 feet long stop after travelling as much as 145 feet, as in the case cited. The system of launching adopted in the French yards at Loire, Lorient, and Brest differs greatly from that in use in this country and in many Continental works, including the St. Nazaire works of our neighbours. The diagrammatic sketch which we publish to the left illustrates the exceptional method accepted for the *Danton*; to the right, the more generally applied system. In the case of the *Danton* the main feature is the central sliding way under the keel, the *savate*, seen projecting beyond the stern. This is a heavy timber structure built under and on each side of the keel like a U-shaped shoe, and it is arranged to slide on a broad wooden way or *coulisse* built on the masonry and extending to low-water mark, with bags of sand under it to take up shock. As a precaution against beam winds or other



CHOCOLATES THAT CONTAIN TEN MILLION BENEFICENT MICROBES APIECE; BONBONS THAT ARE SAID TO ENSURE LONG LIFE.

The bonbons resemble ordinary chocolate creams, so far as their outward appearance is concerned. In each, however, is a preparation of the curdled milk recommended by Professor Metchnikoff, containing some ten million microbes beneficent to mankind. These, introduced into the system, fight and kill pernicious microbes. It is claimed that by taking two of the chocolates a day anyone may ensure perfect health unless he is affected by organic disease. The bonbons are called "massolettes," and cost 1½d. each, or twenty-four for half-a-crown.

influences, which might tend to tilt the vessel when she is sliding down the way, there are on each side fixed ways or *couettes mortes*, and between these and the bottom or bilges of the ship there are beams wedging the ship up. Under the beams and the U shoe, grease and soap are laid as lubricants to enable them and the mass they carry to slide on the fixed ways. When there is sufficient depth of water to launch the ship, the raking shores, or *accoures*, and the blocks under the ship are removed; the strutt or *clef* holding against the beams on the sides is next removed. At the forward end there are sand-bags, which, on being ripped open, allow the contents to exude, and the ship settles on the U shoe, and on this glides into the water. The tilting shores (*accoures roulantes*) fall automatically when the ship moves. She is stopped when afloat by the dragging of the heaps of chain on each side, and also by the resisting action of the timber shield, or *bouclier*, at the stern. Any increased settlement into the ground of the central way, or any inefficiency of the lubricant, might stop the ship on the ways. The more



THE TERROR OF MANY GENERATIONS PHOTOGRAPHED. HALLEY'S COMET.

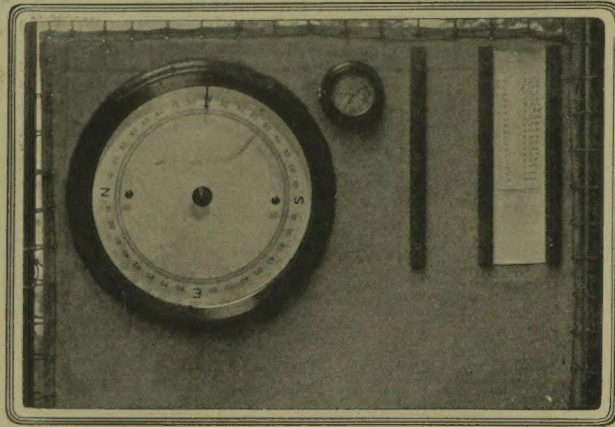
In 1066 and 1456, in particular, Halley's comet caused great consternation. In the former year, however, William the Conqueror made it of use to him by claiming it as a sign that a kingdom wanted a king. Its history covers over 2000 years. It will be made visible to observers by photography alone for the next month or two; then the most powerful telescopes may make it faintly visible. By the end of January, or thereabouts, it will be possible to see it through an ordinary telescope; in April it will be visible to the naked eye as a morning star; in May it will be visible as an evening star. The arrow points to the comet.

usually adopted method, shown to the right, consists of two fixed ways (*couettes mortes*), one on each side, with sliding ways (*couettes vives*) over them,

the latter having a flange on the inner side, to prevent lateral slip. The ways are tied together by iron bars (*rabans de serrage*). On the sliding ways the ship is snugly wedged in, the whole series of wedges and props forming a "cradle." Forward and aft iron plates are slung under the keel of the ship, to afford a ledge, against which the props rest and take the weight at the bow and stern, where the form of the ship is nearly vertical. The bow-cradle (*avant du ber*) and the stern-cradle (*arrière du ber*) are clearly shown on the illustration without the ship. Two oblong grooves (*mortaise*) in the fixed ways are shown black. Through these grooves there project into the sliding-ways locking bolts, and until these are removed, by a suitably arranged hydraulic cylinder, the cradle, with the ship upon it, cannot glide into the water.

A New Naval Target for Battle Practice.

In the target shown in our Illustration, the advantage of iron plating instead of canvas is that it greatly improves the marking of the target, and enables the gunners to estimate the precise effect of their shots. The iron sheets are bolted to the wooden uprights, and the whole is fixed on a substantial wooden float and towed by a battle-ship. The ship practising opens fire at very long range, by means of telescopic



TO ENABLE THE FLYING MAN TO STEER A TRUE COURSE: THE AERONAUTICAL SHADOW-PLATE FOR THE USE OF AVIATORS.

The aeronautical shadow-plate, designed for use by aviators, consists of a circular celluloid plate ten inches in diameter, with a small pin ten inches high and one-eighth of an inch in diameter mounted vertically on its centre. The plate is mounted in the forward part of the upper "plane" and close to the aeronaut, in such a position that he can easily see it, the material of the plane immediately under the shadow-plate being removed. The sunlight, penetrating the celluloid, throws a shadow of the pin. (See Note on this Page.)



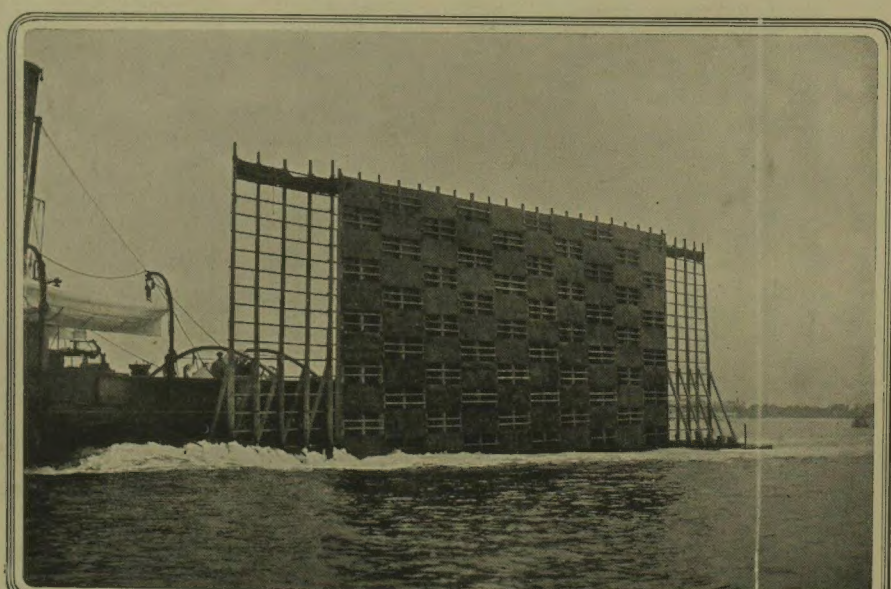
A SLEDGE WHICH, IT IS SAID, WAS TAKEN TO THE NORTH POLE: MACMILLAN, HENSON, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF COMMANDER PEARY'S PARTY.

It will be recalled that when the "New York Times" received Commander Peary's message: "I have the Pole, on April 6th," Dr. Abercrombie, Principal of Worcester Academy, Mass., received a wire from Mr. Macmillan, a member of the party: "Top of the earth reached at last. Greetings to the faculty and the boys." Henson is Commander Peary's negro servant, and, according to Commander Peary, is one of those who will be able to prove that he reached the Pole. Macmillan is the first figure on the left; Henson is the figure sitting on the sledge.



TO BE OPENED BY LORD PLYMOUTH ON THURSDAY OF NEXT WEEK: THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

These new buildings of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire are situated in Cathays Park, Cardiff. They are to be opened by Lord Plymouth on Thursday next, the 14th, and on the same day Lady Plymouth will hold a reception in connection with the event.

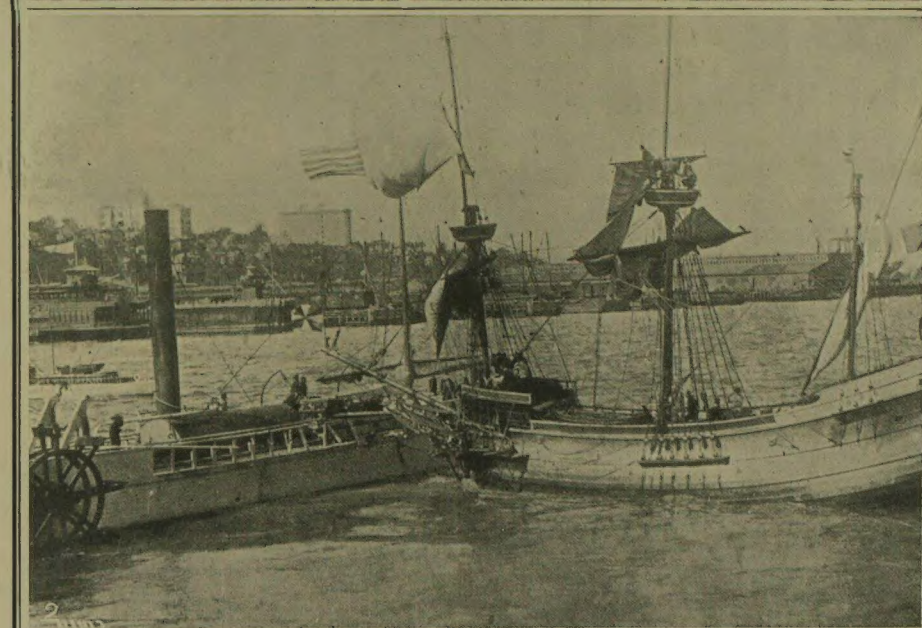
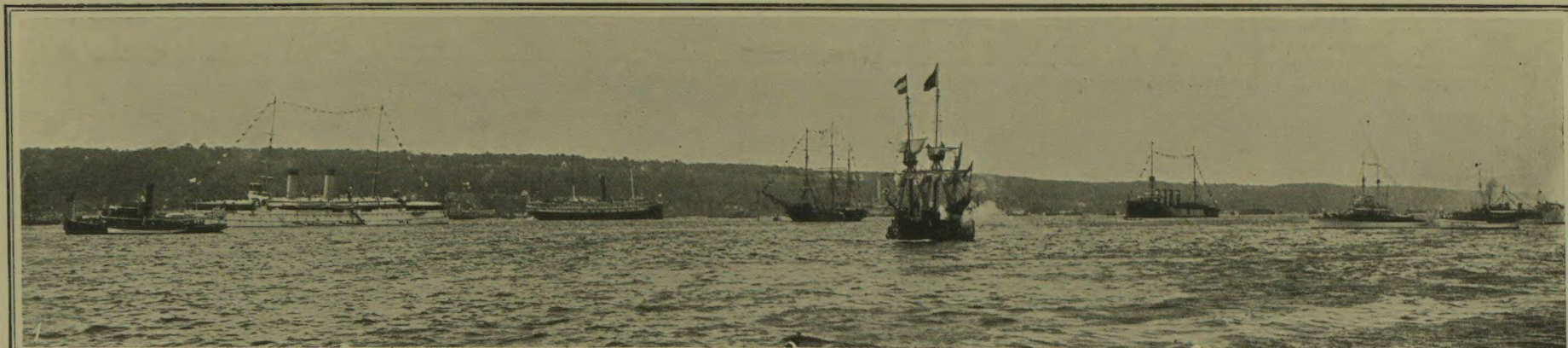


THE NEW BRIGHT RED BATTLE-PRACTICE TARGET FOR THE BRITISH NAVY: TOWING THE TARGET OF SHEET IRON OUT OF PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

The target is ninety feet long by thirty feet high. The red squares are of thin sheet iron instead of canvas. The iron sheets are bolted on to wooden uprights. The whole of the target and its appointments are painted red.

AMERICA'S CLAIMS ON GREAT ENGLISHMEN:

THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION AND THE OPENING OF HARVARD HOUSE.

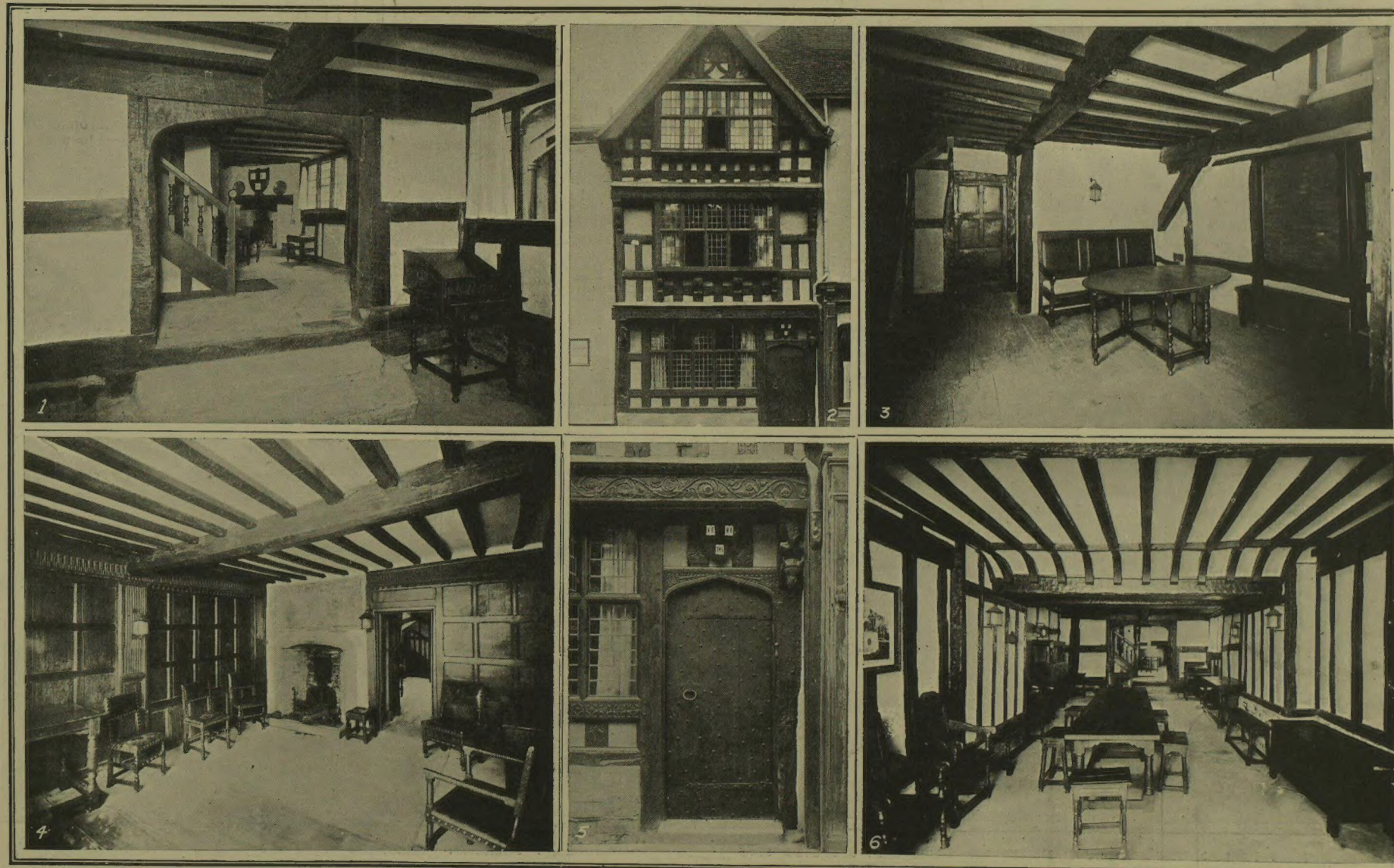


1. THE HONOURING OF HENRY HUDSON: THE REPLICA OF THE FAMOUS BRITISH NAVIGATOR'S EIGHTY-TON VESSEL, THE "HALF MOON" ON HER WAY TO HEAD THE "COLOSSAL MARINE PROCESSION, UNEXAMPLED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD."

2. THE CRAFTS OF HUDSON AND FULTON IN COLLISION: THE REPLICA OF THE "HALF MOON" RAMMING THE REPLICA OF ROBERT FULTON'S STEAMER, THE "CLERMONT," BEFORE THE PROCESSION UP THE HUDSON.

3. THE TINY CRAFT THAT BRAVED THE ARCTIC SEAS THREE CENTURIES AGO, AND A MODERN GIANT OF THE SEAS: THE REPLICA OF THE "HALF MOON" PASSING THE GERMAN BATTLE-SHIP "DRESDEN."

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration has aroused much interest in America, but it must be said that what one of the programmes described as "the colossal marine procession, unexampled in the history of the world," was not altogether a success. Part of this is put down to the fact that the replicas of Hudson's "Half Moon" and Fulton's "Clermont" were followed by dozens of steam-tugs and excursion-vessels of all sorts. Henry Hudson, seeker of a North-East Passage and of a North-West Passage, one of the most noted of British navigators, was probably the grandson of Henry Hudson, a founder of the Muscovy Company in 1555. The first record of him dates from April 19, 1607. He explored the Hudson River in 1609. Robert Fulton was born at Little Britain, Pennsylvania, in 1765. He it was who first introduced a steam-boat to America. This was in 1807, when the inventor made a trip on the "Clermont" from New York to Albany on the Hudson River.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY PAUL THOMPSON, N.Y.]



1. IN THE HOME OF JOHN HARVARD'S MOTHER: A BACK ROOM IN HARVARD HOUSE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WHICH, AFTER HAVING BEEN RESTORED, WAS OPENED BY MR. WHITELAW REID ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

2. THE EXTERIOR OF HARVARD HOUSE.

3. THE MIDDLE ROOM, UPSTAIRS.

4. THE SITTING-ROOM, UPSTAIRS.

5. THE FRONT DOOR.

6. THE RECEPTION-ROOM.

It was arranged that Mr. Whitelaw Reid should open Harvard House, Stratford-on-Avon, on Wednesday last. The building in question was the home of Catherine Rogers, mother of John Harvard, first benefactor of Harvard University, to which he bequeathed his library of some three hundred volumes and half of his estate; and it was from there that she was married to Robert Harvard. The house, which is in the High Street, has been restored largely through the agency of Miss Marie Corelli, who persuaded Mr. Edward Morris, of Chicago, to buy it for America, and superintended its restoration. Mr. Morris has presented it to Harvard University.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL]

WHERE DID THE "WOODEN O," THE GLOBE THEATRE, STAND?

CONCERNING THE DISPUTE AS TO THE SITE OF THE GLOBE OF SHAKESPEARE'S DAY.



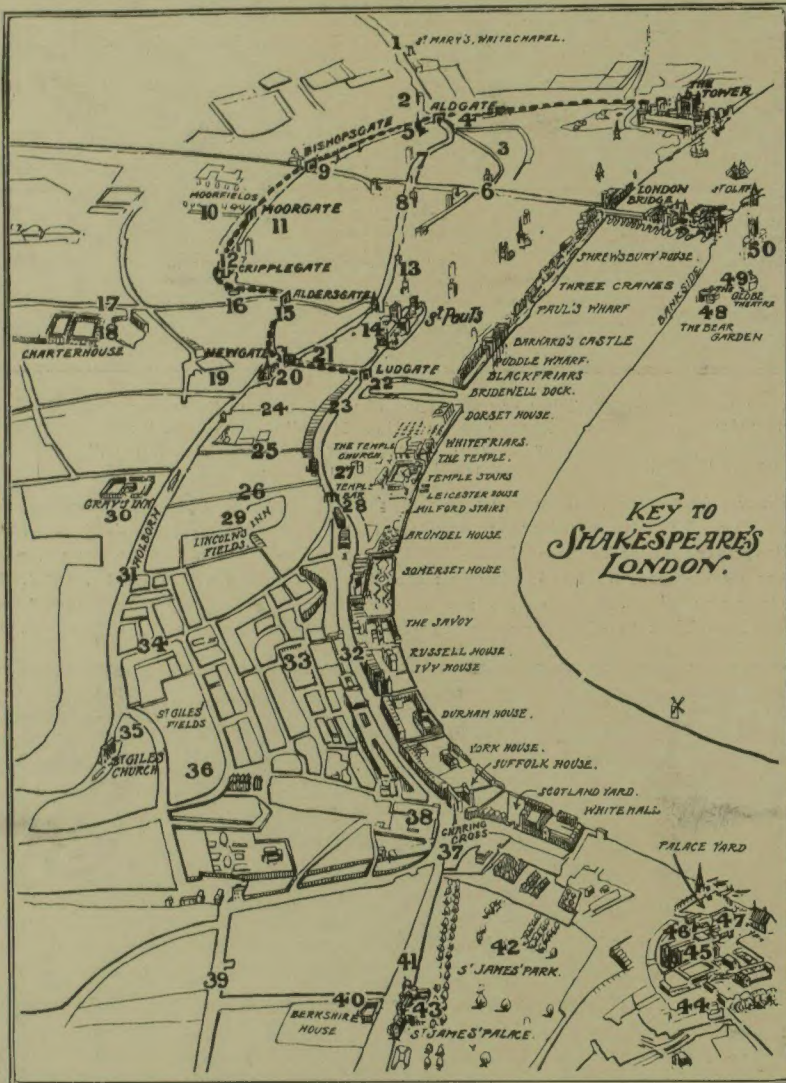
LONDON AS IT WAS IN THE YEAR OF SHAKESPEARE'S DEATH (1616): "VISSCHER'S VIEW," SHOWING THE GLOBE THEATRE AND THE BEAR GARDEN.

PLACES FIGURING IN THE MAP OF SHAKESPEARE'S LONDON.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. St. Mary's, White-chapel. | 12. Cripplegate. |
| 2. St. Botolph's, Aldgate. | 13. Cheapside. |
| 3. Fenchurch Street. | 14. St. Paul's. |
| 4. Aldgate. | 15. Aldersgate. |
| 5. St. James's Church, Duke's Place. | 16. Aldersgate Street. |
| 6. Gracechurch Street. | 17. Aldersgate Street. |
| 7. Leadenhall Street. | 18. Charterhouse. |
| 8. Cornhill. | 19. Smithfield. |
| 9. Bishopsgate. | 20. St. Sepulchre's Church. |
| 10. Moorfields. | 21. Newgate. |
| 11. Moorgate. | 22. Ludgate. |
| | 23. Fleet Street. |
| | 24. Shoe Lane. |



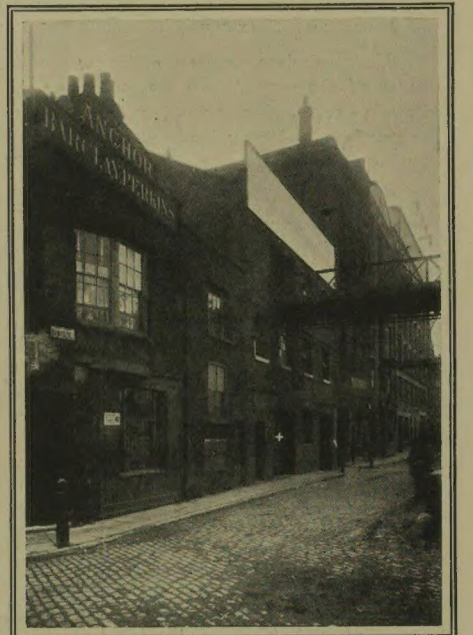
THE PLACE FOR THE TABLET MARKING THE SITE OF THE GLOBE THEATRE OF SHAKESPEARE'S DAY, ACCORDING TO THE GENERAL BELIEF (X); THE SOUTH SIDE OF PARK STREET.



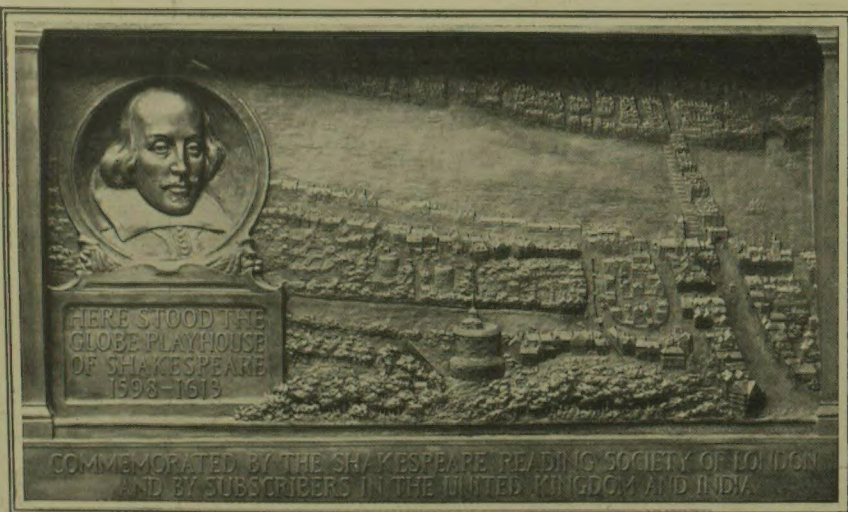
"SHAKESPEARE'S LONDON: A RETROSPECTIVE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW"—A KEY TO THE MAP OF LONDON AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, REPRODUCED ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.

PLACES FIGURING IN THE MAP OF SHAKESPEARE'S LONDON.

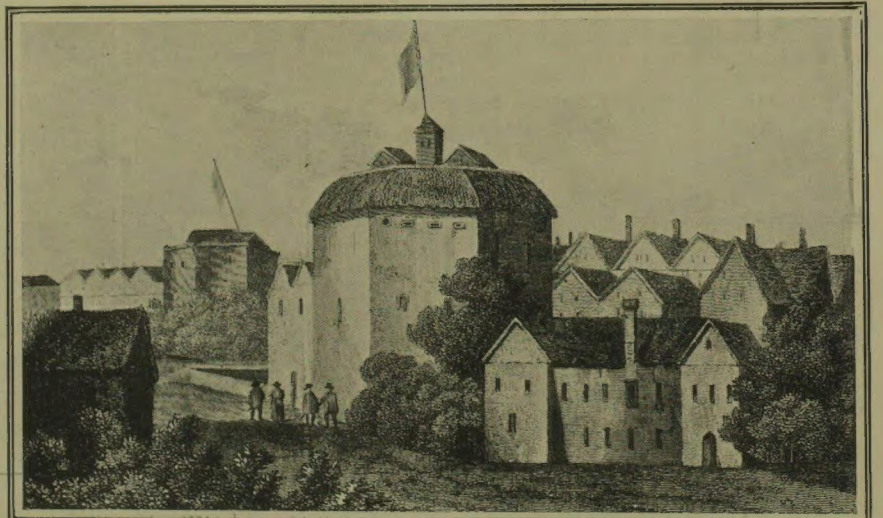
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 25. Fetter Lane. | 38. The Mews. |
| 26. Chancery Lane. | 39. Knightsbridge to Piccadilly Hall. |
| 27. Temple Church. | 40. Berkshire House. |
| 28. Temple Bar. | 41. Pall Mall. |
| 29. Lincoln's Inn Fields. | 42. St. James's Park. |
| 30. Gray's Inn. | 43. St. James's Palace. |
| 31. Holborn. | 44. Dean's Yard. |
| 32. The Strand. | 45. Westminster Abbey. |
| 33. Covent Garden. | 46. Sanctuary. |
| 34. Drury Lane. | 47. Westminster Palace. |
| 35. St. Giles's Church. | 48. The Bear Garden. |
| 36. St. Giles's Fields. | 49. The Globe Theatre. |
| 37. Charing Cross. | 50. St. Mary Overy. |



THE PLACE FOR THE TABLET MARKING THE SITE OF THE GLOBE THEATRE OF SHAKESPEARE'S DAY, ACCORDING TO DR. WALLACE (X); THE NORTH SIDE OF PARK STREET.



DOES IT LIE? THE TABLET DESIGNED TO MARK THE SUPPOSED SITE OF THE OLD GLOBE THEATRE.



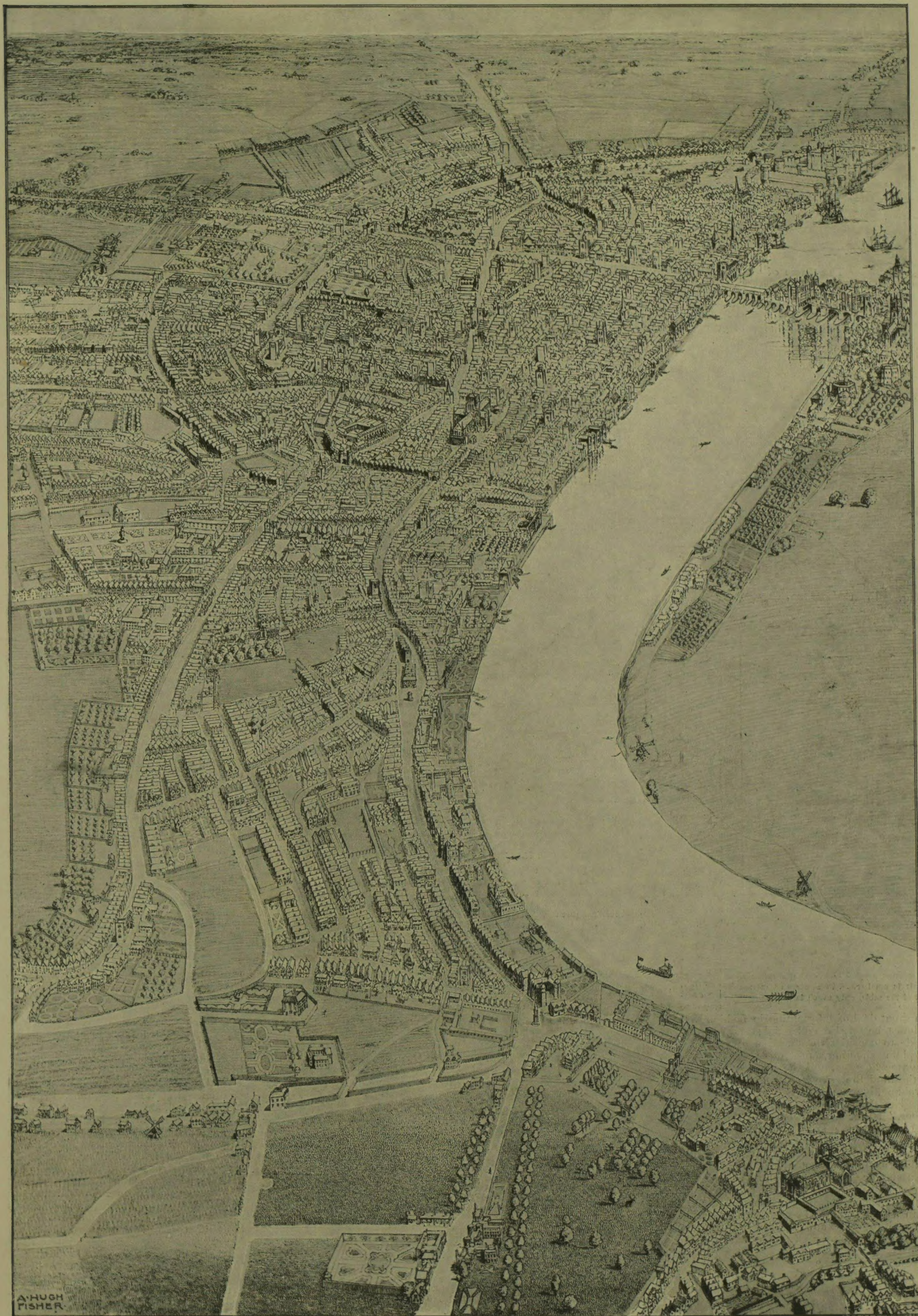
THE GLOBE THEATRE: "ENLARGED FROM AN ENGRAVED VIEW OF LONDON MADE ABOUT 1612."

The north side or the south side? That is the question. Did the Globe Theatre of Shakespeare's day stand on a part of the site now occupied by Barclay's Brewery, south of Park Street, which in Shakespeare's time was Maiden Lane; or did it stand on the north side of Park Street? The general belief has long favoured the former supposition. Dr. Wallace seeks to shatter this, stating that his recent discoveries at the Record Office prove that the theatre was on the north side of the street. The announcement of Dr. Wallace's "find," which he himself has described as the most important data on Shakespeare's life that have come to light since the discovery of his will by the Rev. Joseph Green, of Stratford-on-Avon, a century and a half ago (1747), came at a time that may be described as fortunate or unfortunate, according to the point of view. It had been arranged that on Friday (8th), there should be unveiled on Messrs. Barclay, Perkins and Co.'s wall on the south side of Park Street, Southwark, a tablet stating that it marks the site of the old Globe Theatre. When Dr. Wallace's discovery was published, it was thought at first that a change of site might be necessary, but at the moment of writing, in view of the disagreement among experts, Sir Herbert Tree and others concerned have decided to proceed with the unveiling on the south side.

THE "VISSCHER VIEW," FROM THE REPRODUCTION BY THE LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, IS PRINTED BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS. J. M. DENT; PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOLAK, TOPICAL, AND HALFTONES.

SHAKESPEARE'S LONDON: A RETROSPECTIVE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



LONDON AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

In view of the publication by Dr. C. W. Wallace of important new Shakespeare documents, which, among other things, may make it possible to locate more exactly the position of the old Globe Theatre in Southwark, this pictorial map of London in Shakespeare's day will doubtless be of interest. Shakespeare, as we now know, owned a seventh share in the Blackfriars Theatre and a fourteenth share in the Globe, which was built in 1599, and rebuilt after being burnt down in 1613. The above map was carefully compiled by Mr. A. Hugh Fisher after a study of the leading authorities on the subject and the maps of the period. (See "Key.")

LITERATURE

IVANHOE:—

THE TOURNAMENT AT ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

The Game of British East Africa.

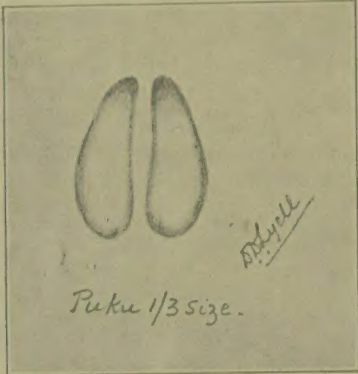
If we are not greatly mistaken, Captain Stigand's handsome volume, "The Game of British East Africa" (Horace Cox, Field Office), will soon find a place upon the bookshelves of every big-game

HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES.—No. XXII.: MR. EVELEIGH NASH, Who recently published the Countess of Cardigan's book, "My Recollections."

hunters. This is yet another example of the author's clear thought and indifference to general opinion. When it is remarked that Captain Stigand's volume is finely printed, and enriched with many fascinating photographs and drawings, enough

will have been said to justify the opening sentence of this brief note.

hunter. For the author is not one of the tedious folk whose sporting reminiscences consist of a dull catalogue of things killed and measured; he is an extremely practical sportsman who sets but little store upon simple shots and big bags. He studies his quarry with rare intelligence, and where his experiences are not in accordance with tradition he is not afraid to suggest that tradition may be wrong. In a dozen different ways

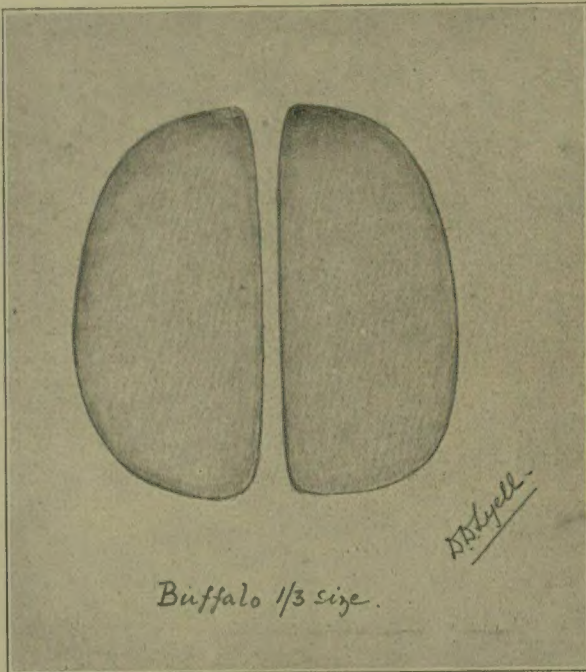


THE KOB FAMILY: SPOOR OF A PUKU. "Of the waterbuck type, but differing from each other, are the waterbucks, kobs, and reedbucks." The puku, an example of whose spoor is given above, is a member of the kob family.

IN THE TRACKS OF THE HUNTED: THE SPOOR OF EAST AFRICAN GAME.

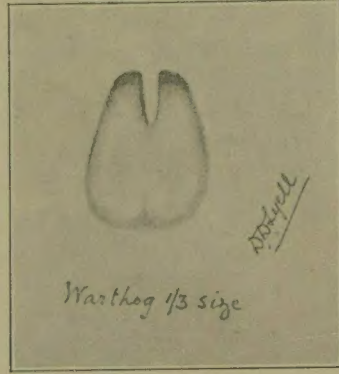
"Spoor," writes Captain Stigand, "teaches one (i) what animals are in a country; (ii) what they eat; (iii) where they drink; (iv) when they were at the spot at which the spoor is found. . . . Spoor, if followed, will also guide one to where the animal itself is. . . . In the bush and forest a knowledge of spoor and tracking is indispensable. In the plains, it is not necessary."

Reproduced from Captain C. H. Stigand's book, "The Game of British East Africa," by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. Horace Cox.



THE CATTLE TRIBE: SPOOR OF A BUFFALO.

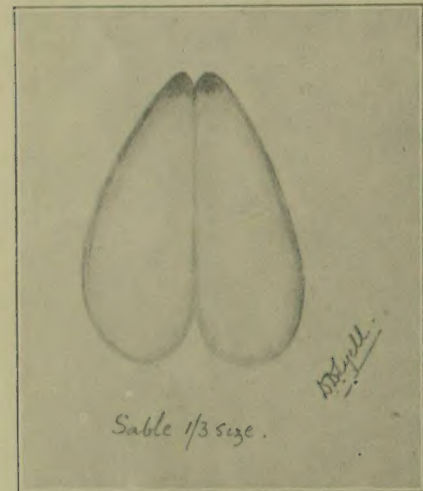
"The largest of this (the cattle) class is that of a buffalo, and it is exactly like that of some breeds of cattle, but much larger than the ordinary native cattle. . . . Eland's (spoor) is near enough in size to be sometimes confused with buffalo, though the eland walks more on the forward part of the hoof than does the buffalo, and does not cut such a clean or such a heavy spoor."



THE FIG TRIBE: SPOOR OF WARTHOG.

"I have given an example of a pig-like spoor, to which class belong the forest-hog, warthog, and bush-pig. The spoor of the little klipspringer is like a miniature of these."

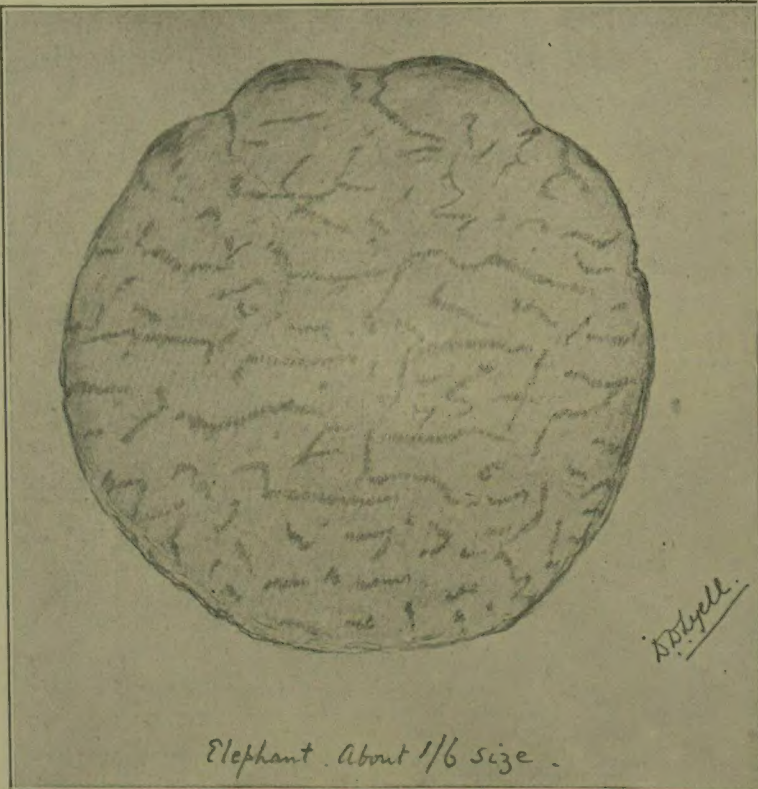
"The French Procession." M m e. Duclaux is one of the very few among the many English writers about France who not only love, but also understand the French character. This fact gives a very special savour to the book she has chosen to name "The French Procession" (T. Fisher Unwin). As she herself charmingly puts it



HUNTED FOR ITS COAT: THE SPOOR OF THE SABLE.

"The spoor of the female is almost always much smaller than that of the male, and in most cases is much narrower. . . . With an eland the spoor of the female is more pointed than that of the male. With sable it is smaller. . . . The roan's is like that of the sable, only much larger."

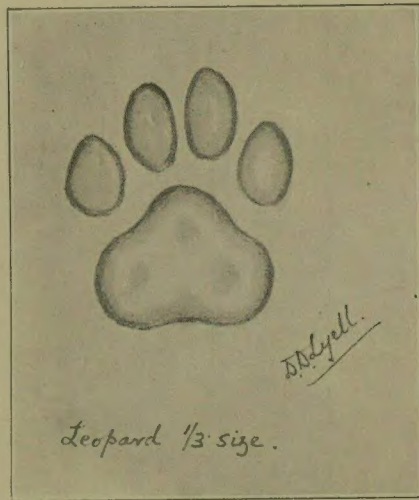
convey a great deal of information in fashion that might almost be termed colloquial; and when he turns aside to consider the question of game reserves, plain shooting, protection for certain species, game licenses, and the many other questions of the kind that can hardly be missing from such a volume, his suggestions are practical and concise. The chapter entitled "What is Learnt from Spoor," is excellent; it is full of the kind of knowledge that young sportsmen seldom master and old sportsmen will seldom impart. Those who read "The Game of British East Africa" carefully will, if they aspire to shoot big game, find invaluable assistance in its pages; those who master the lessons that are taught will enter at once into the ranks of the elect; they will need nothing more than a little practical experience to enable them to add to our knowledge of the world's fauna. Among the many shrewd remarks made by the author is one to the effect that we must not take on trust the many stories of vanishing species. When animals are persecuted in one district they move to another that has yet to be exploited by man, and on this account there is ample time to protect all the wild life in the great Equatorial belt that takes in the forests of East Africa, Uganda, Ituri, and the Congo. At the same time, Captain Stigand is not satisfied that the thirty thousand square miles of British East Africa at present constituting the Game Reserves are large enough for the purpose, and he points out that if the protected animals multiply too quickly, disease may do more to thin their ranks than all the bullets of sportsmen and pot or ivory



THE PACHYDERMS: SPOOR OF AN ELEPHANT.

"Of pachyderms, the elephant's spoor can hardly be mistaken, because of its size. . . . An elephant's spoor is practically never worth following if it measures less than eighteen inches in diameter. . . . Even if the spoor has not been measured before, and the elephant is only wounded, it would be as well to measure the spoor carefully before settling down to track him. . . . I have often saved myself a long, worthless walk by taking this precaution."

in her preface, she has imagined a passing pageant, out of which some accident of pose, some wandering gleam of light, throws into strong relief some wonderful creature, infinitely French, a marvel in himself, and a compendium of his age. Thirty-one great personalities are taken and analysed with a close, never cruel or over-



THE CAT TRIBE: SPOOR OF A LEOPARD.

"There is really very little difference in appearance between the spoor of a lion, a leopard, a serval, and a cat. If any spoor of this tribe is found, it can, as a rule, be easily attributed to the right animal by a comparison of size; though a cub's lion's spoor might be confused with that of a leopard, and a cub leopard's with that of a serval."

the list begins with the earliest of the French poets, and concludes with Anatole France. And it is no academically constructed catalogue, but represents her personal taste. Thus Racine is here but not Corneille, Fénelon but not Bossuet; Pascal, Montaigne, and Chateaubriand are omitted. But we have studies of Victor Hugo, George Sand, de Musset, and Sainte-Beuve, all presented with Mme. Duclaux's subtle charm and distinction. These are famous writers, but how many English readers have ever heard of "the infernal Lacos," whom she makes to live again before us? But literature alone by no means covers the route of this stately procession. The makers of France include that most enigmatic of historical figures, Louis XIV., and Part III. of the book is entitled "The Sons of Science." It is to this section that the reader turns with most interest, for Mme. Duclaux, although she only sometimes chooses to say so, writes with intimate knowledge of the great men—Renan, Taine, Berthelot, Paris, Brunetière, and France, who represent their country's latest gift to humanity. It was well done to include in the superb gallery Ferdinand Brunetière, whose life was spent in combating what most of the others believed in so fervently. He was the apostle of the Traditionalists, a firm believer in the old, now half-forgotten battle-cries of his country, and as such the arch enemy of the gentle, ironic philosopher, Anatole France. "The French Procession" is embellished with some admirable portraits, including a very curious sketch by de Musset of George Sand.

BEGUN BY C. W. FURSE: FINISHED BY JOHN S. SARGENT.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE CORDWAINERS' COMPANY, OWNERS OF THE PICTURE AND THE COPYRIGHT.



THE PERMANENT M.P. FOR BIRMINGHAM WEST: THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

This portrait of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was begun by the late Charles Wellington Furse; but the artist died before completing it, and it was finished by Mr. Sargent. It was painted to the order of the Cordwainers' Company, of which Mr. Chamberlain is a Liveryman. It has been placed in the Guildhall Art Gallery pending the rebuilding of Cordwainers' Hall, in Cannon Street. Mr. Chamberlain may well be called the permanent M.P. for Birmingham West. He will stand once again for that constituency at the next General Election, news that has been received with much pleasure both by his own party and by his political opponents.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



LADY SARAH WILSON,
Whose book of "South African Memories" is
to be published shortly by Mr. Edward Arnold

Photograph by Lafayette

the West Coast of Scotland, the shores of the shires of Argyll and Inverness. People say of this district, as Charles II. did of Taunton, that, whatever weather may prevail elsewhere, it "is always raining on the West Coast."

Every angler knows that this is not true; it is seldom that the streams contain water enough to make fishing possible. Sea-trout and salmon are not like the large trout of the Hampshire and other English chalk-streams. When the Highland waters are low and clear the sea-trout very seldom rise to the natural fly, and the greatest master of the dry fly cannot beguile them; they do not give him a chance, except when the streams flow dark and full, and they seldom do so in the region libellously accused of being too wet.

This year, as in many a year, I have left the West Coast while it looked like the shore of Para-



ANDREW LANG ON SCOTTISH WEATHER AND BORDER BALLADS.

January and February perhaps the West is rather dark and damp; not so in November and December.

The Border has produced a new poet, Mr. Will Ogilvie, whose work, "Whaup o' the Rede," may be warmly recommended to the "young readers of spirit,"

of an English household on the River

Rede, raided by the Scotts of Harden. The child was fostered by a Scottish woman, the lady of Kirkhope, Mr. Ogilvie says, and the child is the hero of this bright romance. I happen to know the tiny grey tower of Kirkhope, on a burn that flows into the Ettrick; indeed, some ancient great-uncle of my own dwelt there, and was familiarly styled Auld Kirkhope; his white hair, blue eyes, and red, weather-beaten face in his portrait are an old memory of my childhood.

It is not very plain to me how old Wat of Harden (Scott's ancestor and favourite hero), riding home to Harden in Teviotdale with a pack of raided cattle, went so far out of his way as Kirkhope in Ettrickdale with the baby. That is a long and rough ride from the deep chasm of the "den" of Harden, where Wat hid his English cattle, under the walls of his own tower. Perhaps tradition is the source of the topography. At all events, the lay, not in the manner and metre of Scott,

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL,
Whose book, "Intimate Society Letters of the
18th Century" is announced by Mr. S. Paul

Photograph by Mendelssohn.



RACINE.

FROM AN ENGRAVING BY ACHILLE JACQUET, AFTER SANTERRE'S PORTRAIT

Our portraits of Racine, Voltaire, and Anatole France are reproduced from "The French Procession: A Pageant of Great Writers," by Madame Mary Duclaux (A. Mary P. Robinson), by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.
(See Review on our "Literature" Page.)

for whom Scott avowedly wrote. The publisher, Mr. Fraser, of Dalbeattie in Galloway, dwells far away from Paternoster Row, and "Whaup o' the Rede" may, perhaps, come slowly to the knowledge of critics.

The lay is based on the old tale of an English baby that was casually carried away in the blankets



ANATOLE FRANCE.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY PAUL BOYER.

"The Dreyfus case sent one cry—a simply human cry—ringing through the artificial labyrinth of politics. Anatole France, as we all know, left his study then to lead a forlorn hope. When he returned to his books it was with a mind thenceforth awakened to all the difficulties which beset an organised society."

dise—all gold and green on earth, all azure in sea and sky, while the exquisite shapes and faint colours of the distant mountains stood out like sentinels of fairyland.

For weeks this poetic state of things had continued, to the joy of everyone but the disappointed angler. But we had not journeyed thirty miles from the enchanted coast before the wet mist clung to the earth like a facecloth on a dead face; and when, leaving the beautiful Pass of Leny, you reach the Lowlands, they are wrapped in a regular London fog. Edinburgh nowadays is a city of fog, as, indeed, it always has been.

It was in August that Mary Queen of Scots returned from France to Edinburgh, in a thick Edinburgh fog, which Knox speaks of as an almost miraculous sign of the anger of Heaven. It is really the regular and usual thing to find: when you leave the gold and azure of the West Coast behind, you enter the smutty sable and ruinous rains of the East Coast; you pass from the Paradiso to the Inferno in a matter of four hours, yet the dwellers in "the gray metropolis of the North" shudder at the rains of the West, a district rather too dry, if anything, and, wet or dry, always beautiful till the end of the year. In



DAUGHTER OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS: CHRISTINA,
QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

FROM AN ENGRAVING BY TARDIEU AFTER A PAINTING BY S. BOURDON.

Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was born at Stockholm on Dec. 8, 1626. After her father's death she became Queen of Sweden, but subsequently abdicated, and wandered about Europe. She was chiefly notorious for the death of one of her advisers, Monaldesco, whom she caused to be summarily executed for having cheated and robbed her. She had a softer side, however, her inconsistencies being explained by Pope Innocent I. in the words "E donna"—"she is a woman."

Reproduced from "Christina of Sweden" by I. A. Taylor, by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson. (See Review on Another Page.)

is full of spirit and colour, and contains some excellent lyrics, especially the song of the bees and the verses on Flodden Field.

The romantic tone, of course, is modern: the old Border makers of riding ballads were not aware that their doings were romantic; they were rather in the nature of business than of poetry, and were full of rough humour. Regular accounts were kept: every lost horse or cow, and every wounding or manslaying was duly entered in the books of the English and Scottish Wardens of the Border, though I don't know that the books contain the entry, "Item, one man child taken by Walter Scott of Harden and his fellows from Neville of Ravensmead." Had the incident occurred, we should find that note, beside the entries of stolen horses, goats, and cattle; and the infant would have been demanded, discovered and restored, in one of the periodical settlements of the balance of accounts. His fortunes are very different in the poem, for since Scott took the subject up, the business aspect of these forays has been sadly overlooked, for the joy of romantic readers.



VOLTAIRE.

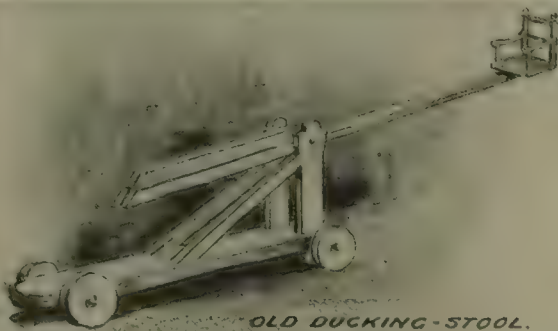
FROM THE PASTEL BY LATOUR AT FERNEY.

"Voltaire, the lover of liberty, the indefatigable servant of reason, whose contact left on all it touched a lustre of clarity and order: Voltaire, who opened the eyes of France to the splendour of the universe . . . the good genius of oppressed peasants. . . This is the Voltaire which Republican France to-day chiefly remembers."

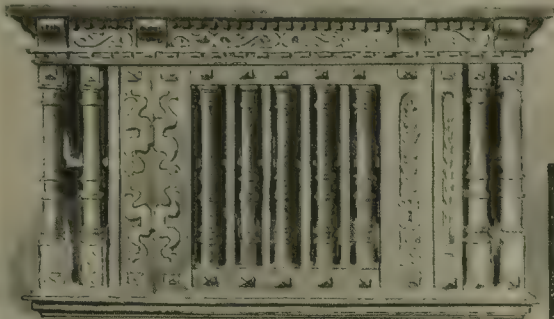
Photo. Boissonnas.

CURIOS OF THE CHURCH: RELIGION'S STRANGE ACCESSORIES.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, WILL B. ROBINSON.

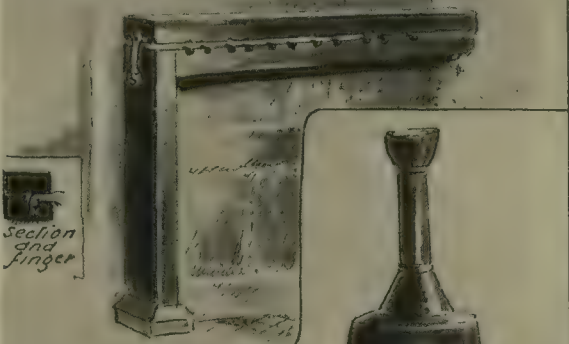


OLD DUCKING-STOOL.
(preserved in the Priory Ch. Leominster.)
In 1809 a woman was wheeled through the town and afterwards ducked. Another woman was paraded without ducking in 1817. It has not been used since.



17th CENTY DOLE CUPBOARD. (One of three in St Alban's Abbey.) A receptacle for loaves for public distribution every Sunday in accordance with a charity founded by Robt Skelton in 1628.

FINGER PILLORY
St Helens Ch. Ashby de la Zouch.

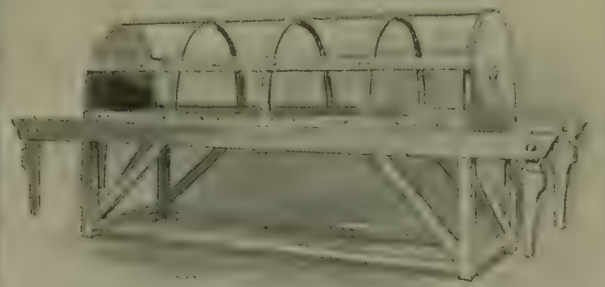


CURIOUS OLD RELIC
(in St Sepulchre Ch. London)

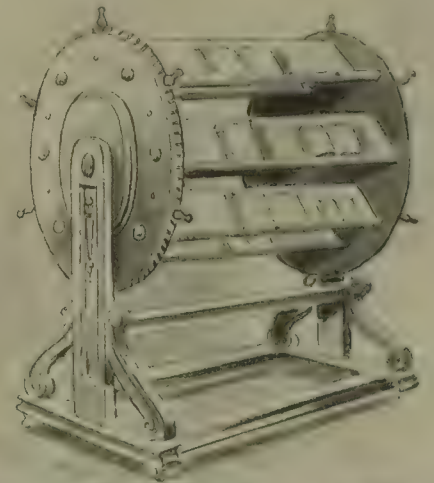
This bell was rung outside the condemned cell at Newgate by the bellman of St Sepulchre at midnight on the eve of an execution. He then recited two verses.
"All you that in the condemned hole do lie,
Prepare you," &c
Custom originated 1605.



UNIQUE RELIC
(in Vostry, Berkesley Ch. Church)
A late 18th century stool with a seat made in the shape of a saddle for a fox-hunting parson. It was placed in the pulpit each Sunday (after a photo by Frederic Lewis Birmingham)



AN OLD BIER
(in South Woolton Church, Norfolk.)
Texts from the Bishops Bible are painted on the boards in black letter. The bier was given by a former rector in 1611. The bier for a long period was in a barn and was then restored to the church.
Length 6'4" Height 4' Width 2'



CURIOUS REVOLVING READING DESK
(in St Nicholas Church, Gt Yarmouth.)
Elizabethan Desk - the series of rotary shelves keep at one angle while revolving. Height 6 feet.

A PITCH PIPE (in Langton Church, Lincs.)
The pipe was blown to give the note to the village choir. Handle at end draws out 11 inches and is graduated with scale of notes. Length when closed 14 inches



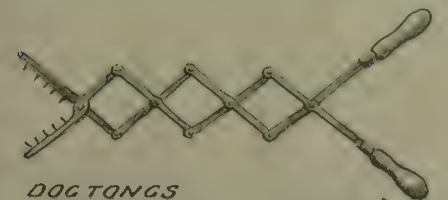
East Leake, Notts. 7'6" long

Charing, Kent. Length 3'5"

Braybrooke, Northants. 6'6"

Willoughton, Lincs.

OLD VAMP HORNS used in village church choirs. The vamps kept up a "pom-pom" accompaniment.



DOG TONGS
(in Penrynudd Church, Wales)
Were used for removing quarelsome shepherd dogs from church during service. Length when extended 4'6"



WOODEN DOG TONGS
in Llanieslyn Church, Wales

BRANK OR "GOSSIP'S BRIDLE"
preserved in Wotton-on-Chaves p. church
is the "bride-bit" for keeping the tongue down.

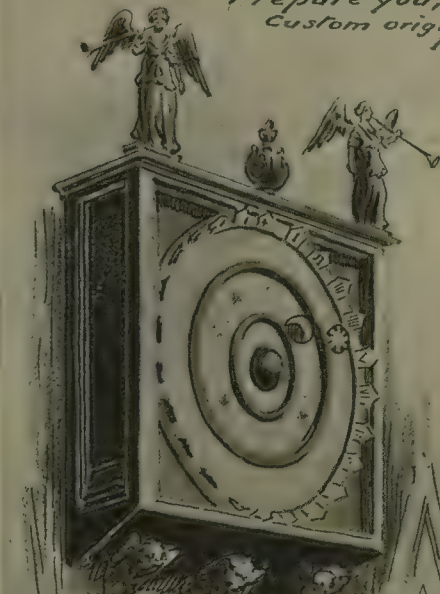


THE "GAD-WHIP" preserved in Caistor Ch. Lincs.

THE "Gad - Whip" Service was discontinued in 1845. Lands in Broughton were held by a curious tenure. Sir C. J. Anderson, Bt., in his Lincoln Pocket Guide, thus describes the manorial service: "On Palm Sunday, a man from Broughton brings a whip, called a gad. At the beginning of the First Lesson, he cracks the whip three times in Caistor Church porch, after which he wraps the thongs round the stock with some twigs of mountain-ash. He then ties a small leathern purse, in which are 24 silver pennies, takes it on his shoulder, and walks up to the desk, and, as the minister reads the Second Lesson, waves it over his head, and then kneels on a cushion, holding the purse in that position till the end of the Lesson, when he retires into the choir, and remains there till the end of the service, after which he carries the whip and purse to the manor-house of Hundon, a hamlet in Caistor parish."



SAND TABLE (Preserved in Donnington Church, Suffolk.)
A piece of school furniture used in villages before the innovation of black-boards. The two flat boards with handles were used for smoothing the thin covering of sand before writing, & also for obliterating the writing.



AN ORRERY, or Astronomical Clock
(in Wimborne Minster.) Made by Peter Lightfoot, a Glastonbury Monk, in 1320. The sun, moon and stars revolve round the earth.

TREASURED IN OUR CHURCHES: REMARKABLE RELICS.

Each year the Church Congress Exhibition committee bring together not only examples of valuable plate, vestments, and so on, but many remarkable relics preserved in our churches. Of those strange accessories of religion that are here illustrated, a few of the more portable examples figured at Swansea this week; the others can only be seen in the churches to which they belong.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

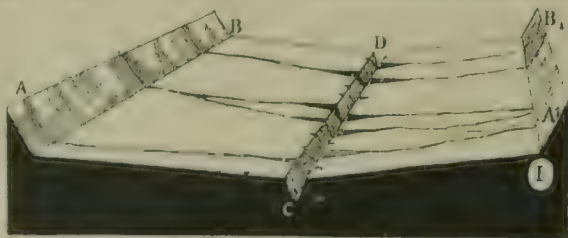


SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

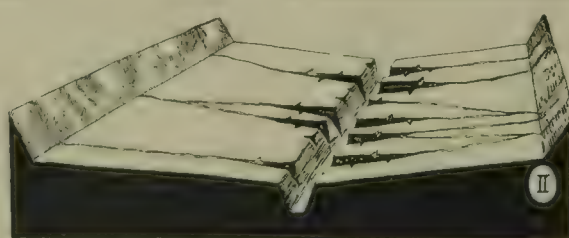
OUR NEUROTIC AGE.

A RECENT discussion in the journals on the neurotic tendencies of the age opens the door on a wide area of thought with reference to the mental and physical characteristics of our time. I am afraid some of my journalistic friends misapply, probably because they do not understand perfectly, the meaning of the word "neurotic." Applied in its widest sense, the term implies an unstable condition of the nervous system. It is

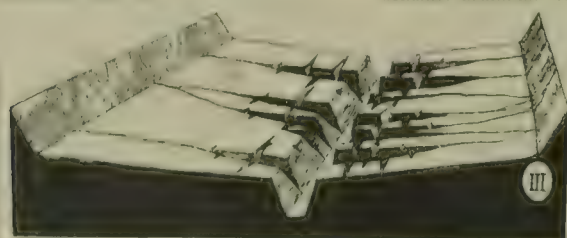
a phase, this, in which the nervous apparatus is readily thrown out of gear, with the result that disturbances of the whole frame are liable to occur. The neurotic person is easily upset by troubles even of simple kind. There is wanting that balance which enables a man or woman to meet the ills of life philosophically, or at least quietly and calmly.



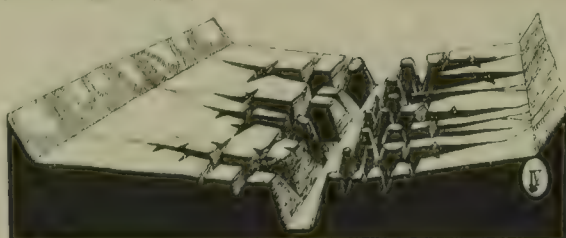
THE FIRST STAGE IN THE FORMATION OF EARTH PYRAMIDS: LATERAL STREAMS BEGINNING TO FALL INTO THE MAIN CAÑON.



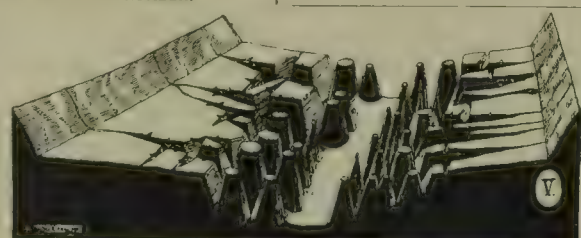
THE SECOND STAGE IN THE FORMATION OF EARTH PYRAMIDS: THE LATERAL STREAMS INCREASE IN SIZE AND NUMBER.



THE THIRD STAGE: CROSS STREAMS FORM BETWEEN ONE LATERAL STREAM AND ANOTHER.



THE FOURTH STAGE: THE PYRAMIDS BEGIN TO TAKE SHAPE UNDER THE ACTION OF THE INTERSECTING STREAMS.



THE FINAL STAGE: COMPLETE PYRAMIDS HAVE NOW BEEN FORMED AT THE EDGES OF THE MAIN CAÑON.

EARTH PYRAMIDS AND THEIR FORMATION: WATER AS A MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.

The question of the formation of earth pyramids has greatly exercised the minds of scientists. As many of the pyramids are surmounted by a large boulder at the apex, the theory long held ground that these stones were primarily responsible for their formation, by protecting the soil immediately beneath them from being worn away, like the surrounding soil, by the action of rain. A new theory, however, has since been advanced by German scientists, and generally accepted, to the effect that the pyramids are formed, not so much by rain, as by the action of a network of streams winding down the sides of a valley, carrying great stones with them, and gradually eating away their intersecting channels, as shown in the above diagrams. In this theory, the apex stones are not an essential feature of the pyramids. In the diagrams, *A* and *B* represent the steep rock walls on either side of a valley. *C* to *D* is the main cañon formed by water erosion down the middle of the valley.

Then there is developed a craving for excitement, and an inability to settle down to the sober work of life and duty. The neurotic tendency is quite distinct from the merely frivolous disposition, which last despises work, and loves to linger over shop-windows, and craves for a life of ease and indolence. Face to face with the big and serious concerns of life, the neurotic person magnifies troubles and treble exaggerates all the worries of existence. Driven in another direction, the neurotic comes to border closely on the epileptic state itself. Indeed, many neurotics are bred out of epileptic stocks. If they do not lapse backwards through the operation of heredity and became epileptic themselves, they remain on a borderland in which tears and hysterics are abundantly represented.

A prominent journal some time ago published a series of articles in which the cultivation of a quieter and more earnest public spirit was eloquently advocated. The writer commented on the spirit of unrest only too typically represented in all classes of society. People trifled with life, in place of recognising their period of existence as affording opportunity for doing a fair share of honest work, and of so adding to the betterment of the race. The man wants his luxurious days continually, the woman desires to see the shop-windows and to walk abroad clad in the height of fashion. Home life goes. The simple, friendly dinner-party becomes a thing of the past. Entertainment now means a lavish and expensive feast at a restaurant, with the excitement of a theatre or music-hall to follow. It is not the "Smart Set," so called, that is alone neurotic. The evil spreads downwards in Society to the man and woman of modest means. The craving for amusement increases day by day—witness the multiplication of theatres and variety-houses. Every small provincial town I visit—and I happen to sojourn in many each year in the course of my lecturing labours—has its music-hall. All this reflects a social development that is not to the national credit. Our youths crowd the variety-show and leave the



A CAUSE OF SCIENTIFIC CONTROVERSY: A COLONY OF EARTH PYRAMIDS AT KLOBENSTEIN. In some places there is quite a colony of earth pyramids, of an average height of sixteen to nineteen feet, a few being much higher, and others quite small. The most famous examples are those of Klobenstein, near Constance, shown in the above photograph. It was in connection with these that the stone-protecting theory originated.

Photo. L.E.A.

technical institute severely alone. It is such things, the product of the neurotic temperament, that make for the backsliding of the nation.

The sociologists who wrote of frivolity as the character of the age should go farther back, and find in the neurotic life of the period the explanation of the evils they deplore. It is not in the upper or middle classes alone that the excitement-craving is seen. Your working man is equally bitten by football and

other forms of so-called "sport," in which he takes no part, save as an outsider, a spectator, or perhaps a layer of odds. The pit and gallery of the music-hall are crowded night by night, and the masses will rush to a football Cup-match at the Crystal Palace from the North of England, even when trade is at a standstill, and

their women and children are starving for the necessities of life. Look at the North of England in late years. Depressed trade, ships lying idle in the Tyne, and ship-yards closed, and yet men find the money to gallivant to London and elsewhere to look on at a football-match. Truly, the spectacle is one which affords food for thought. It is another testimony to the influence of the neurotic age.

As I write these words I am faced in certain of the daily illustrated journals with portraits of the successful competitors at male and female "beauty shows" held at certain seaside resorts. To judge of the "beauties," male and female, by the reproductions in the journal would be, perhaps, to deal unkindly with them. Suffice it to say that in one or two cases, if one may take the photographic reproductions as a guide, it might seem that the committee of selection had chosen the most commonplace-looking amongst their candidates as recipients of the "beauty" prizes. The depth of social degradation is surely reached when men and women publicly submit themselves as candidates in such a competition, and if there be any further depth to be attained, it is found in the announcement made that a woman voluntarily offered to marry the prize candidate, whoever he might be, I presume, if he had an income of £100 per annum. Here I quote from the halfpenny journal before me.

Is this the kind of existence, in respect of amusement, of which we as a nation should be proud? Is this the species of existence, viewed again, from even the ordinary frivolous side of life, of which any sensible person can approve? Again you meet with the neurotic temperament—the unstable, unbalanced minds which flock to exhibit their degradation in the public eye and in the public prints. More the pity is it that a depraved Press should pander to the ineffable silliness of such proceedings.

ANDREW WILSON.

AEROPLANES DESIGNED TO FALL INTO THE WATER: CROSSING THE BATH.

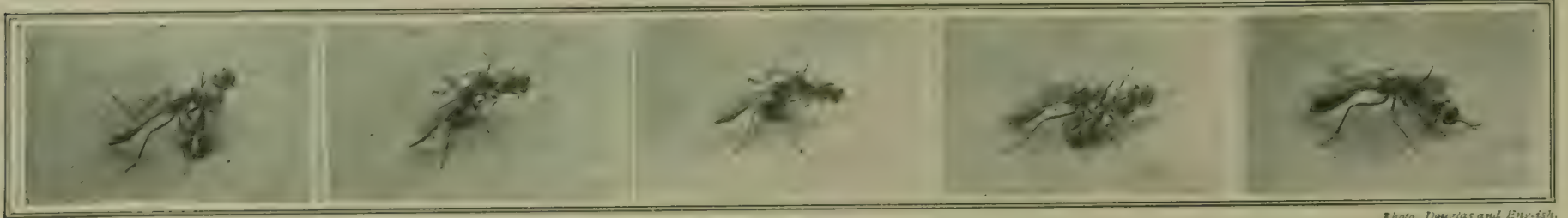
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



THE FIRST CONTEST OF ITS KIND IN ENGLAND: LADIES IN AN "AEROPLANE FLIGHT" COMPETITION.

When M. Blériot flew the Channel 'on his monoplane, there were those who said that swimming the Channel would never be again attempted. Possibly, however, we may see sporting aviators (intentionally) crossing the Channel half by water and half in the air. Anticipating this, those responsible for the gala night of the Clapton Ladies' Swimming Club, at Hackney Baths, organised the competition here illustrated. Each of those taking part held a miniature "aeroplane," and, carrying it, dived feet foremost into the water, afterwards swimming to the other end of the bath still holding the "flying-machine."

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR.



Photo, Douglas and English.

A DUEL TO THE DEATH: A FLY ATTACKING A SAND-WASP.

In the case of the Robber Flies (Asilidae), such attacks on stinging insects are not uncommon.



Photo, Topical.

DESTROYED IN THE RECENT FLOODS: ALL THAT REMAINS OF A BRIDGE IN SOUTH WALES.

The heavy rains of last week caused very serious floods in South Wales. Much damage was done to property and lives were lost. The river Avon burst its banks in several places.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

THE HOLE IN A ROOF THROUGH WHICH A FAMILY WAS RESCUED: AFTER THE SOUTH WALES FLOODS.

Quite a number of people escaped with their lives almost miraculously. In some cases the only way to rescue those imprisoned in their houses by the water was to cut a hole in the roof.



WITH THE AMBULANCE-DOG ACCEPTED BY THE QUEEN OF SPAIN: MAJOR RICHARDSON IN THE TRENCHES AT MELILLA.

Major Richardson, whose war-dogs are so well known, offered one of his trained ambulance dogs to Queen Victoria Eugenie, and the offer was graciously and gratefully accepted. Major Richardson went to the front with the dog. So he had opportunity to see the Riffians' use of dogs, as our page Illustration bears witness.



Photo, L.N.A.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE RIFFIANS? MR HENRY McPHERSON, A SPANIARD OF SCOTTISH DESCENT.

It is said that Mr. Henry McPherson (on the left), who is seen with El Roghi's Minister of Finance and an interpreter, was the direct cause of Spain's war against the Riffians. He it was, it is said, who received the concession of the mine in the Kubla des Beru - bu - Iffua which caused the present trouble.



A JEWISH PLACE OF WORSHIP INAUGURATED BY A KING: THE NEW SYNAGOGUE AT SOFIA.

In inaugurating the new Synagogue at Sofia, the King of Bulgaria did an unusual but a wise act. There are not many monarchs in Europe who, remembering the prejudices of a number of their people, would perform a like office. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen. The Synagogue is said to be the most beautiful and the most richly decorated building in Sofia.



Photo, Topical.

AN UNUSUAL CEREMONY: THE KING OF BULGARIA INAUGURATING THE NEW SYNAGOGUE AT SOFIA.

FOUR-FOOTED "MOORS": DOGS AS RIFFIANS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOEKKOEK, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MAJOR RICHARDSON.



DRESSED TO RESEMBLE THEIR MASTERS: DOGS CLAD IN BURNOUS AND TURBAN DRAWING THE SPANISH FIRE AT MELILLA.

"They have learned the value of dogs in warfare," said Major Richardson the other day, speaking of the Riffians, and talking to a representative of the "Telegraph." "Another trick which they successfully practised was to put a 'burnous' and turban on a dog and to send him along from point to point in front of the Spanish soldiers. At a distance, the dog looked very like a man creeping along, and at once the Spaniards were up and blazing at the supposed Moor. At the same time the Moors, who had taken cover, took careful aim, and many a soldier bit the dust." Occasionally, the Major told our Artist when giving him the details from which this drawing was made, three or four disguised dogs would be sent out at a time, and that in broad daylight.

LIGHTING THE GOVERNOR ON HIS WAY: MOTORING THROUGH SIX MILES OF TORCHBEARERS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY SIR HESKETH BELL.



CHANGING HIS "KINGDOM": SIR HESKETH BELL, NEW GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN NIGERIA, LEAVING UGANDA.

Sir Hesketh Bell, whose promotion to the Government of Northern Nigeria, in succession to Sir Percy Girouard, was announced a few days ago, left Uganda on leave of absence at the beginning of May. There was, at the time, no idea that he would not return to the territory with which his name has become closely associated, and the regents and chiefs appeared to have desired to show, in an unusual and effective manner, their personal regard for him and for his methods of administration. The Governor left Kampala, by motor-car, at a late hour of the evening, and found the whole length of the road leading to the port on the lake shore lined by an army of torchbearers. The distance was over six miles, and more than six thousand men had turned out to light Sir Hesketh on his way to the steamer that was to convey him across the Victoria Nyanza. This gratifying demonstration had been organised entirely by the regents and chiefs of Uganda, and was a spontaneous mark of affection and respect. The smart motor-car, speeding through the night,

contrasted very strikingly with the interminable lines of scantily clothed natives who held aloft great torches of flaming reeds. The Rembrandt-like effects of the flashing lights as they glinted on the gleaming eyeballs and glistening skins of the negroes made a remarkable picture, and will doubtless long be remembered by the departing Governor. Sir Hesketh Bell's term of administration in Uganda will always be associated with the successful measures taken for the suppression of sleeping sickness, the improvement of communications, and the establishment of motor transport. The development of the cotton industry also owes much to his unceasing efforts, while the general progress of the Protectorate and the happy relations which exist between the native and the Protectorate Governments testify to the soundness of his policy. In dealing with the problems of Northern Nigeria, Sir Hesketh Bell will find ample scope for his energy, and is certain to prove a worthy successor to his predecessors, Sir Percy Girouard and Sir Frederick Lugard.

ART MUSIC & THE DRAMA



ART NOTES.

LAST winter the Moderns were admitted to Burlington House, the Old Masters making room for the McCulloch Collection. This change, it was widely whispered, was the result of a definite policy of protection, the clear

THE COMPOSER OF "THE DOLLAR PRINCESS":
MR. LEO FALL.

It has been prophesied that the music of "The Dollar Princess," which is charmingly tuneful and catchy, will be as popular as that of its predecessor, "The Merry Widow."

the honorary secretary, who has fitted himself, in various ways, for his task. It was he who was responsible for the exhibition of "Chosen Pictures," shown at the Grafton Galleries during the summer; and he has, among other things, chased the buffalo with Buffalo Bill. Consequently, the surliest collector seems to have had no terrors for him, and even civic Corporations, slow to move and stubborn, have made their

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE MOUNTAINEERS," AT THE SAVOY.

THE virtues of the new comic opera, with the production of which Mr. C. H. Workman has opened his management of the Savoy, are from the point of



Photo, Dover Street Studios.

AS A SWISS VILLAGE BRIDE IN "THE MOUNTAINEERS," AT THE SAVOY: MISS ELSIE SPAIN AS CLARICE.

Clarice, the village heroine of "The Mountaineers," is wooed by two rival lovers, and the opera ends with her wedding to one of them. The picturesque costumes of the Swiss villagers are notable, especially the bride's mountainous hat.

duty of a corporation of living artists to show the door to dead rivals who too surely deflected the moneys of patrons. It must, then, be with some degree of compunction that the Academicians now watch the progress of the National Loan Exhibition. They have expelled the Old Masters, have been called naughty boys for doing so, and now are invited to enter the Grafton Galleries, and to admire a collection which is to supply funds, not to their own coffers, but to the National Gallery's. The living painter must, of course, appreciate the pictures at the National Gallery more than most men, but he now religiously avoids any practical expression of his interest in the art of the past. Painters were conspicuously absent from the "Duchess of Milan" subscription lists, so much so that it would be unkind to publish the total amount they contributed to secure the Holbein to the nation. But the popularity of the National Loan Exhibition, which was opened on Wednesday by Mr. Lewis Harcourt, goes far to prove that the Academy's policy is ill judged. The Old Masters seem not to have suffered at all by the withdrawal of Academical favour.

Such an exhibition must, of course, be chiefly notable for the least familiar of its masterpieces. The long series of winter exhibitions at Burlington House had well-nigh exhausted the supply of England's privately owned works, and, in default of fresh loans, many owners had been called on to contribute the same pictures for a second time, or, as often happened, new owners lent canvases that previously had been lent from other collections.

The National Loan Collection is rich in pictures that have not been seen in London before, or that have not been seen in recent years; and this is due, as much as to any cause, to the constitution of the Exhibition Committee and to the energy of Mr. Francis Howard,

contributions; and the National Gallery of Scotland sends convincing evidence of Northern discrimination in the pictorial art.

One of the most interesting features of the Exhibition is supplied by the pictures from the Kann Collection that have lately come into this country—whether to remain or not will most probably be decided

a hand, of how Clarice, the beauty of an Alpine village, hesitates between two lovers, the one a sturdy peasant mountaineer, and the other a town-bred spark, and sends them to search for edelweiss, with the promise that she will marry the one who discovers it first, is at once slight and trivial, and such incidents as one man's rescuing his rival, and the latter, in turn, volunteering for military service in the successful lover's place, are but

mild attempts in the way of romantic development. The comic side of the libretto scarcely calls for notice, so tame is it and devoid of freshness. The music, again, which Mr. Reginald Somerville has supplied, has a pleasing stream of melody, and shows cleverness in its orchestration and concerted numbers, but it is written too much under Sullivan's influence, and is certainly lacking in originality. Here, too, we have refinement at the expense of genuine vivacity. Yet, after all, it is impossible to speak unkindly of so pretty and harmless a trifle as this new Savoy opera, especially as it obtains an interpretation as amiable as its story. Miss Elsie Spain, the Clarice, sings her songs, especially the "Legend of Edelweiss," gracefully and tellingly; Miss Jessie Rose acts brightly in a light-comedy part; Mr. Claude Flemming and Mr. Laurence Legge neatly differentiate the rival lovers, Mr. Flemming also exhibiting to advantage a strong baritone voice; and Mr. Workman is not to blame in that he is given only too few opportunities of demonstrating his command of humour.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

THE START FOR THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS: A SCENE IN "THE WHIP" AT DRURY LANE. In the great racing drama at Drury Lane, "The Whip," much of the plot turns on the question whether the horse of that name will win the Two Thousand Guineas. Here we see the scene just before the start.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

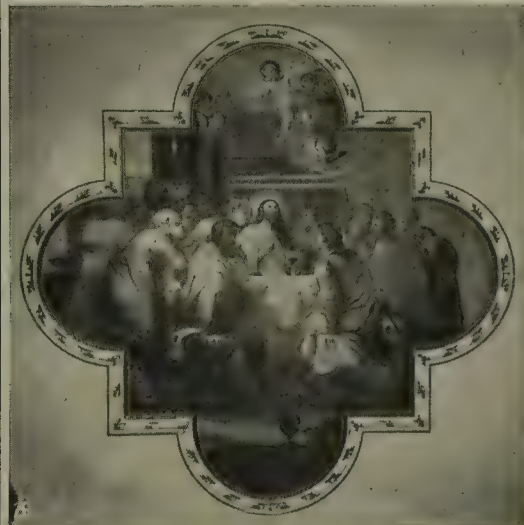
THE RACING DRAMA AT DRURY LANE: THE RAILWAY COLLISION PLANNED TO KILL OR MAIM THE WHIP. The villains of the piece had planned a collision to the train in which The Whip travels to Newmarket, by uncoupling the horse-box from the train while in motion. The collision occurs most realistically, but The Whip is saved in the nick of time.

while they are hanging at the Grafton Galleries; and another canvas to be noted with a new eye is Sir Hugh Lane's Titian.

E. M.

THE HELL-FIRE CLUB IN THE FAIRIES' CHURCH: ON A HAUNTED HILL.

RELICS OF ONE OF THE BLASPHEMOUS CLUBS THAT FOLLOWED THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.



1. THE INTERIOR OF THE MAUSOLEUM BUILT BY SIR FRANCIS DASHWOOD, FOUNDER OF THE HELL-FIRE CLUB, SHOWING (IN THE CENTRE) THE IONIC TEMPLE, IN MEMORY OF SIR FRANCIS'S WIFE, AND (IN THE WALLS) NICHEs CONTAINING URNS.
2. THE MAUSOLEUM BUILT BY THE FOUNDER OF THE HELL-FIRE CLUB—CLOSE TO THE FAIRIES' CHURCH, ON THE WEST WYCOMBE HILL, WHICH WAS "RESTORED" BY SIR FRANCIS AND TURNED INTO A PLACE OF MEETING AND INITIATION FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB.

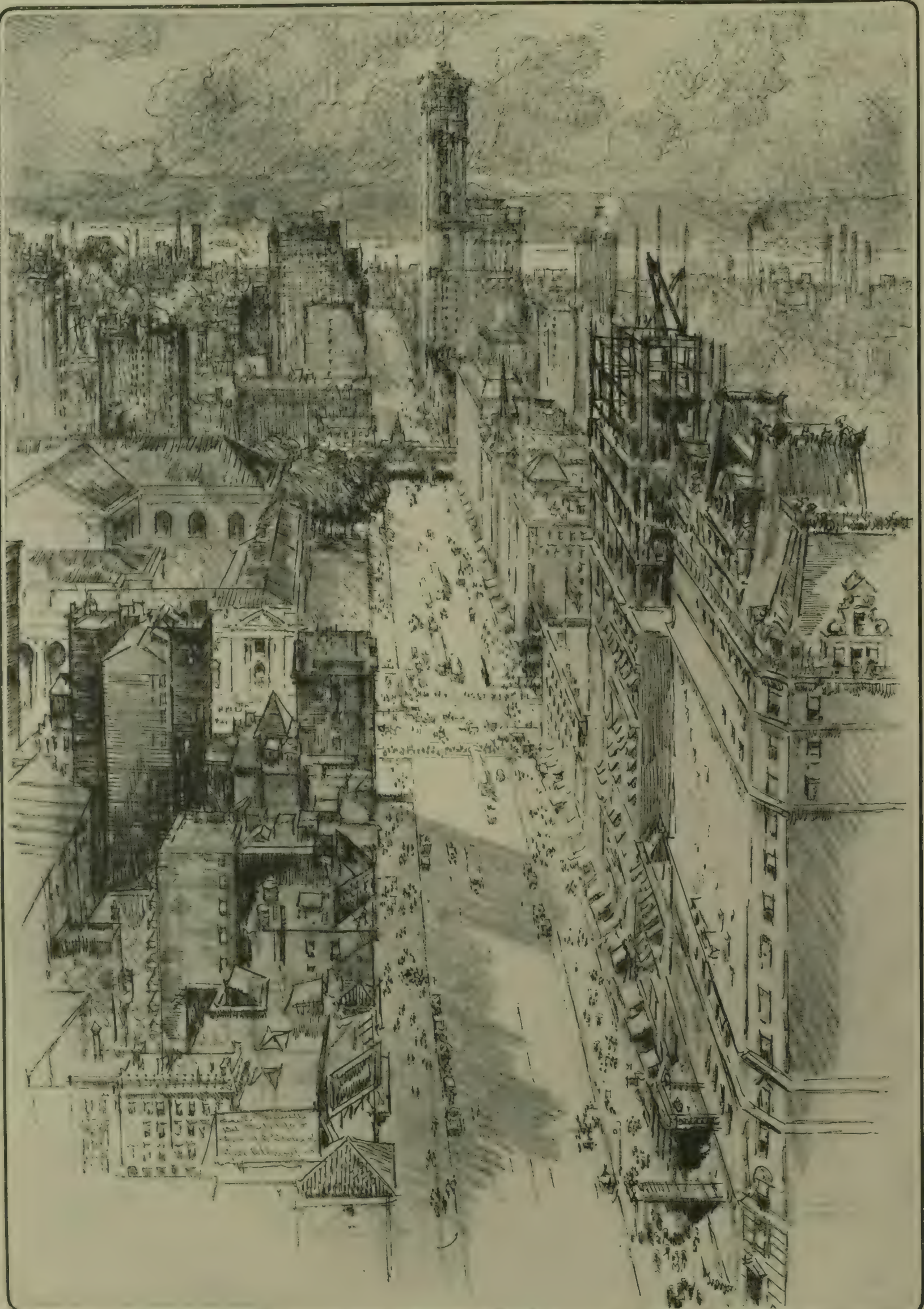
3. THE CHURCH ON WEST WYCOMBE HILL, THE POSITION OF WHICH THE FAIRIES ARE SAID TO HAVE DECIDED.
4. THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE DUG OUT OF THE HILL BENEATH THE CHURCH, IN WHICH THE HELL-FIRE MEMBERS MET BY NIGHT TO PRACTISE THEIR RITES.
5. THE BALL, WHICH SIR FRANCIS SET IN PLACE OF THE CHURCH SPIRE, IN WHICH MEMBERS OF THE CLUB WERE INITIATED.

6. THE PICTURE OF "THE LAST SUPPER," THE EYES OF THE JUDAS ISCARIOT IN WHICH ARE SO PAINTED THAT THEY SEEM TO SCAN THE ONLOOKER WHEREVER HE MAY TURN.
7. THE UNDERGROUND BANQUETING-HALL IN WHICH THE HELL-FIRE MEMBERS HELD THEIR MEETINGS.
8. THE EASY CHAIRS SET IN THE CHURCH BY SIR FRANCIS IN PLACE OF THE PULPIT AND THE READING-DESK.

Long ago, so runs the legend, the people of West Wycombe turned Christian and decided to set up a church in the valley. Here the fairies intervened, and forbade all building, save on a particular hill. Indeed, whenever stones were placed in the valley, that same night the fairies took them to the top of the hill. Then the West Wycombes capitulated, and their church was erected on the site chosen by the fairies. Eventually, the building came into the hands of Sir Francis Dashwood, founder of the Hell-Fire Club, who "restored" it after his own manner, removing from it every sign of religion. Near the church, Sir Francis built a hexagonal mausoleum. In the hill under the church, he had a great cave dug and a vault in which the Hell-Fire members practised their rites. Now the church has been put to its proper use again. The Hell-Fire Club was one of those "blasphemous clubs" which, according to Smollett, owed their being to the demoralisation produced by the South Sea Bubble, and its members indulged, it is said, in various profane practices. In 1721, a year in which many speculators were very fortunate, a Bill was brought forward for the suppression of blasphemy, and this was directed chiefly against certain scandalous societies which were believed to hold meetings for the purpose of ridiculing religion. These "fraternities of free-living gentlemen" were known as Hell-Fire Clubs.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]

THE CITY OF DREADFUL HEIGHT: A PENNELL DRAWING

OF NEW YORK, THE CITY OF GIANT BUILDINGS.—No. VII.



SEEN FROM THE NINETEENTH STOREY OF A SKYSCRAPER: FORTY-SECOND STREET.

FROM THE ETCHING BY JOSEPH PENNELL.

We give the seventh of our series of drawings of New York by Joseph Pennell, an etching that is as masterly as anything the famous artist has done, and a work that gains interest from the fact that it beautifies buildings that many would hold it impossible to beautify.

FURTHEST SOUTH, c/o "CONJOINT," LONDON:

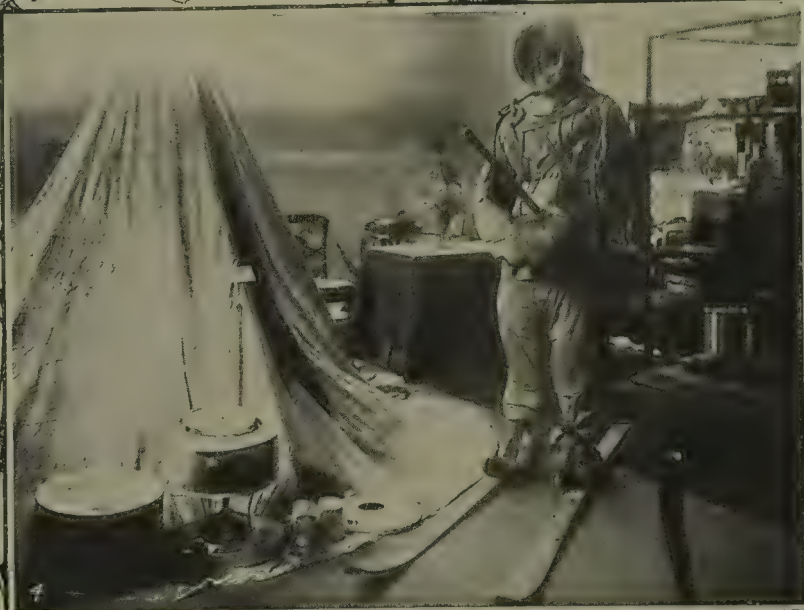
THE ANTARCTIC ON THE EMBANKMENT.



LONDONERS have recently been given an opportunity of making themselves personally acquainted with the details and equipment of Lieutenant Shackleton's famous expedition in the Antarctic since his ship, the "Nimrod," has been moored off Temple Pier, and the "Farthest South" exhibition has been open close by at the Examination Hall of the Royal College of Physicians and of Surgeons, Victoria Embankment. By these means the visitor is enabled to realise what such an expedition involves much better than by reading any amount of written descriptions, for the actual equipment used by the explorers is brought before his eyes, and realistic tableaux reproduce the life which they led amid the Antarctic snows. Here, for instance, stands a weather-beaten tent, and near the small opening which does duty alike for door and window stands the figure of an explorer all prepared to start on a journey across the ice. The costume in which the figure is clad was actually worn for 126 days by a member of the party. Here, too, is the little printing-press by which they kept records of the expedition, and printed the volume entitled "Aurora Australis," which was bound in covers made out of packing-cases. The ink had to be melted with a candle before it would spread. Then there is the Nansen cooking-stove, a highly important article, with various other items of the outfit, such as lamps, pannikins, ski-boots, mits, fur boots, pack-saddles, pony-harness, and sleeping-bags. The whole exhibition is extremely interesting. It should be noted that the telegraphic address of the Examination Hall is "Conjoint," London.



SINCE his return to civilisation Lieutenant Shackleton has been strenuously feted and entertained, so much so that, at the dinner given by the Alpine Ski Club at the Hotel Cecil last Saturday, he remarked that when he first came back he was as lean as a board, but now he regarded the rotundity of his waistcoat with some dismay. He also alluded to the fact that, having left London knowing only of horses, he returned to find it overrun with motors, and declared that he would rather take his chance of falling into a crevasse than risk being killed by a smelly motor-bus in Regent Street. Mr. Shackleton has some amusing stories to tell of his experiences as a celebrity. One shows that an explorer is not without honour save in his own nursery. His little boy, he said, had become frightfully bored with accounts of his exploits, and at last had said to his mother, "I don't want to hear any more about daddy; I want to hear of something really dangerous. Tell me about the baby that was drowned in its bath!" Another amusing incident occurred at Mme. Tussaud's, where a bust of Lieutenant Shackleton is now on view. Two girls were looking at it, and one said: "There is Latham." "That is not Latham," replied the other. "That is the man who went to the North Pole." These were the kind of things, remarked Mr. Shackleton, that helped to keep a man modest. Mr. Shackleton has mentioned the interesting circumstance that his party did not suffer from colds until a parcel from England was opened, a fact which tends to prove that colds are conveyed by microbe.



1. PRINTING AMID THE ANTARCTIC ICE: THE PRESS ON WHICH "AURORA AUSTRALIS" WAS PRINTED.

3. A SCENE IN KING EDWARD VII. LAND: AN EXPLORER ON SKI READY TO START FROM HIS TENT.

4. IN KING EDWARD VII. LAND: AN ANTARCTIC EXPLORER AND HIS DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS.

2. THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT OF THE EXPEDITION: A NANSEN COOKING-STOVE.

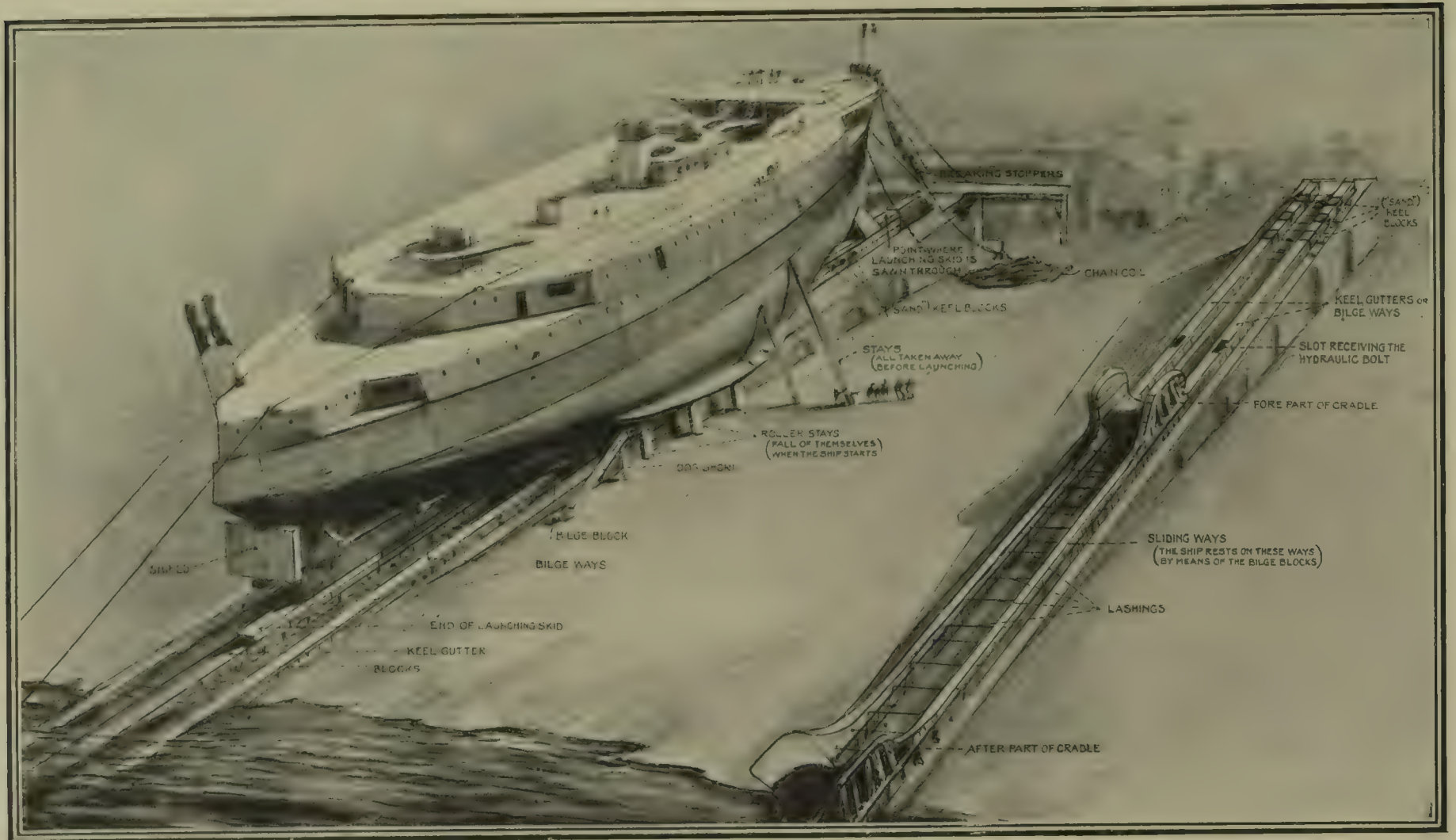
5. EQUIPPED FOR SEEKING THE SOUTH POLE: AN EXPLORER AND HIS OUTFIT.

ON VIEW AT THE EXAMINATION HALL, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT: RECORDS OF LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON'S SOUTH POLAR JOURNEY.

DRAWING BY S. BEGG; PHOTOGRAPHS BY GRAPHIC PHOTO. UNION AND WORLD'S GRAPHIC PRESS.

THE LAUNCHING OF LEVIATHANS: THE FRENCH WAY AND THE BRITISH WAY.

APROPOS OF THE LAUNCH OF THE "NEPTUNE," OUR NEWEST "DREADNOUGHT."



A FRENCH METHOD.

THE BRITISH METHOD.

HOW GREAT WAR-SHIPS ARE LAUNCHED IN FRANCE AND IN ENGLAND: METHODS FAVOURED BY THE TWO POWERS.

The method of launching favoured in certain of the French yards, at all events, differs widely from that adopted in the British yards. On the left is shown the system used for the launching of the "Danton," which, it may be recalled, would not take the water at the first attempt. On the right is the system in general use here, though, of course, it is modified as circumstances may necessitate. It is impossible, owing to lack of space, to describe the methods in detail on this page; full particulars will be found in "The World's News."

DRAWN BY ALBERT SEBILLE.



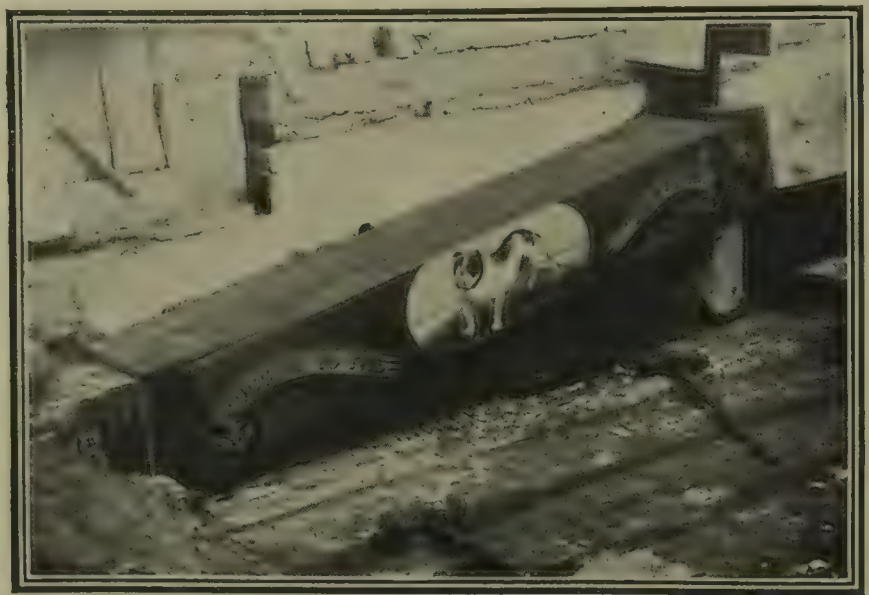
Photo. West.

THIRTY PER CENT. MORE POWERFUL THAN THE "DREADNOUGHT": THE NEW BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP "NEPTUNE" AFTER THE LAUNCH.

The "Neptune," which was launched the other day at Portsmouth Dockyard, has been described as thirty per cent. more powerful than the "Dreadnought." Yet she will cost very little more than did that most-discussed of war-vessels. The new battle-ship displaces 20,250 tons, as compared with the "Dreadnought's" 17,900 tons. She will cost two millions.



ALIVE! THE "NEPTUNE" TAKING THE WATER AFTER HAVING BEEN NAMED AND LAUNCHED BY THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.



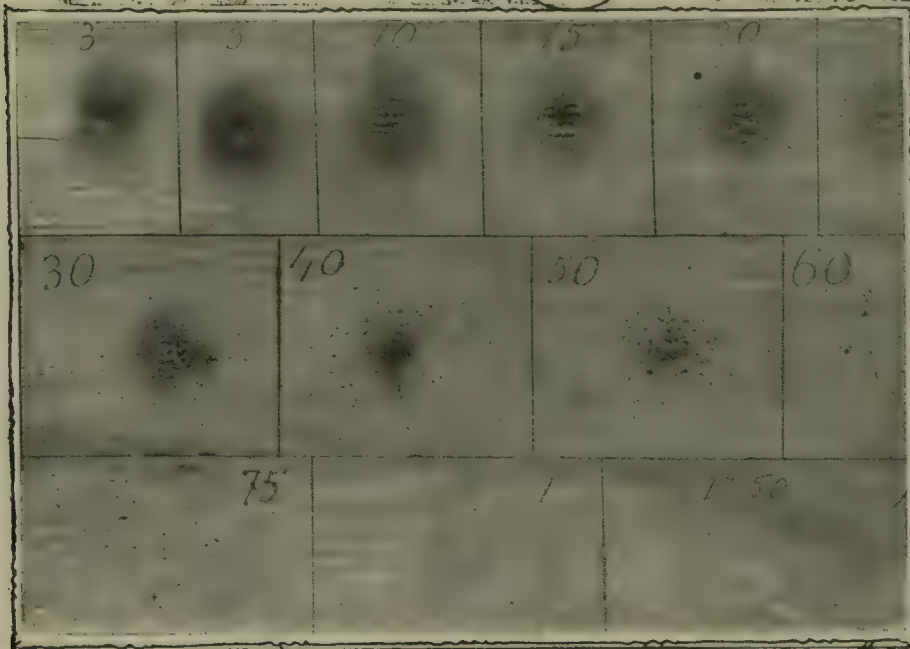
Photos. Still.

APPROPRIATELY DECORATED: A DOG-SHORE USED AT THE LAUNCHING OF THE "NEPTUNE."

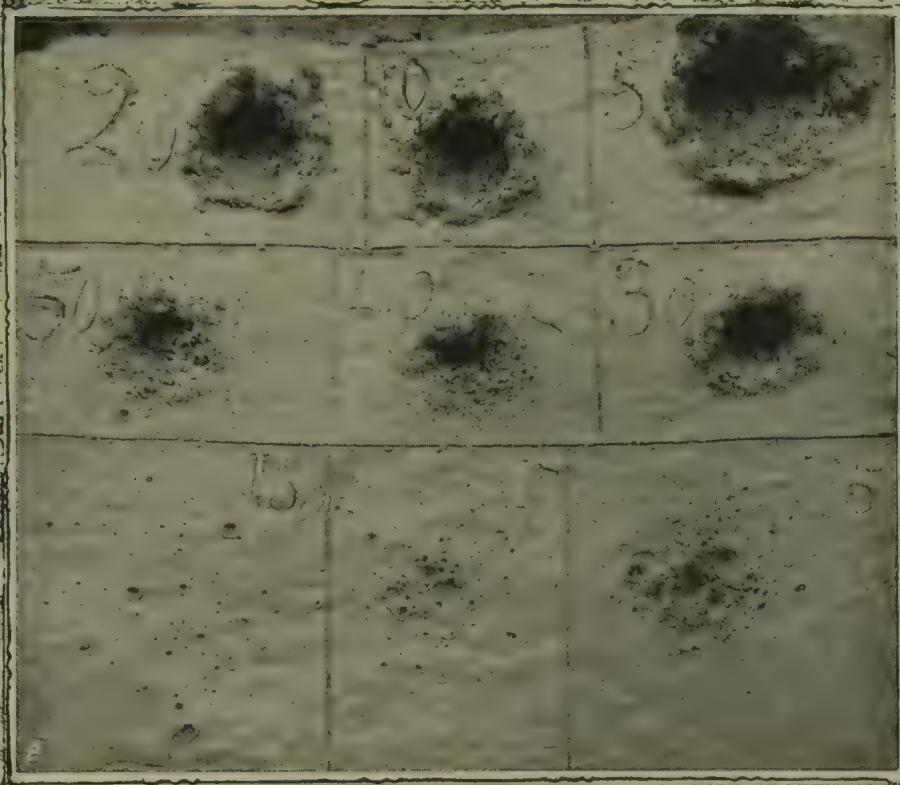
The launch was most successful. The Duchess of Albany arrived at Portsmouth on the evening preceding the ceremony. On the launching-platform her Royal Highness was received by Rear-Admiral Alban G. Tait, Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard. The religious service followed; then the christening, and, finally, the actual launch. The Duchess severed the ropes holding the weights above the dog-shores with a mallet and chisel contained in a finely carved oak case.

THE DEATH-DEALING BLANK CARTRIDGE: THE DANGER OF THE WAD.

A RISK EVERY SOLDIER MUST TAKE DURING MANŒUVRES.



GIVEN the right conditions, the blank cartridge may deal death as surely as the ball cartridge. This is a fact that all soldiers on manoeuvres have to face. Obviously, of course, the muzzle of the gun must be very near the man, or object, before the blank cartridge can do damage; but none can deny that there are times when blank cartridges are fired dangerously close to soldiers. That our readers may see what harm the pieces of cardboard wad, or the complete wad, from a blank cartridge may do, we give these illustrations. All the "wounds" shown were caused by cardboard wads. At times the cardboard wads from the blank cartridges issue from the muzzle of the rifle in a whole state; at other times they



issue in fragments. Damage may also be done if the muzzle is practically touching the objective by the column of air and gases which issues from the gun. It will thus be seen that it behoves the soldier, or, indeed, any one using a rifle, to take care that when he uses blank cartridges, he does not imagine that he is using his weapon in such a manner that he can do no harm. To



say the very least of it, he may find himself seriously wounding a neighbour. It may further be pointed out to him that such wounds may even be fatal, for, if the wad breaks up, the pieces of cardboard and the grains of powder, imperfectly combined, form so many projectiles with an initial velocity of some 700 metres. It may, perhaps, be well to note that a centimetre is about three-eighths of an inch.



1. DAMAGE DONE TO A PINE BOARD BY THE CARDBOARD WADS FROM BLANK CARTRIDGES FIRED AT DISTANCES OF FROM 3 CENTIMETRES TO 1 METRE 50 CENTIMETRES (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT).

2. DAMAGE DONE TO A BLOCK OF CLAY BY THE CARDBOARD WADS FROM BLANK CARTRIDGES FIRED AT DISTANCES OF FROM 3 CENTIMETRES TO 1 METRE 50 CENTIMETRES (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT).

3. DAMAGE DONE TO A GOURD BY THE CARDBOARD WADS OF BLANK CARTRIDGES FIRED AT A DISTANCE OF 3 CENTIMETRES.

4. DAMAGE DONE TO A GOURD BY THE CARDBOARD WADS OF BLANK CARTRIDGES FIRED AT A DISTANCE OF 5 CENTIMETRES.

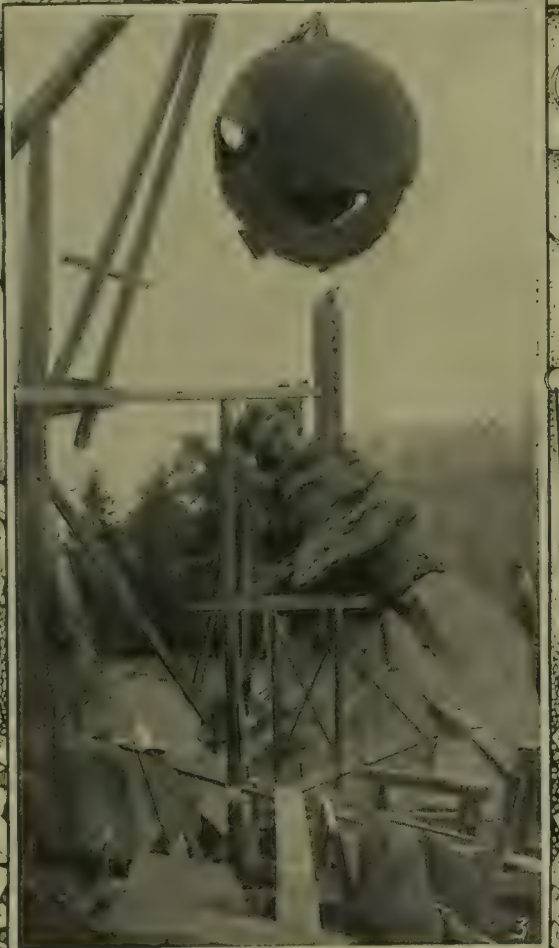
5. DAMAGE DONE TO A GOURD BY THE CARDBOARD WADS OF BLANK CARTRIDGES FIRED AT DISTANCES OF 10 AND 15 CENTIMETRES.

6. DAMAGE DONE TO A GOURD BY THE CARDBOARD WADS OF BLANK CARTRIDGES FIRED AT DISTANCES OF 25 AND 30 CENTIMETRES.

7. DAMAGE DONE TO A GOURD BY THE CARDBOARD WADS OF BLANK CARTRIDGES FIRED AT A DISTANCE OF 50 CENTIMETRES.

THE POST AS A PILLAR OF THE WORLD: CELEBRATING THE POSTAL UNION.

INAUGURATED ON MONDAY LAST: THE MONUMENT TO THE POSTAL UNION, AT BERNE.



- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. THE GLOBE OF THE MONUMENT ABOUT TO BE PLACED IN POSITION, WITH THE AID OF A PRIMITIVE CRANE. | 3. THE GLOBE BEING SET IN POSITION. |
| 2. FOUR OF THE FIGURES (BERNE, EUROPE, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA) READY TO BE SET IN PLACE ON THE GLOBE. | 4. THE MONUMENT AS IT IS TO-DAY. |

The monument was unveiled at Berne on Monday last, in the presence of delegates from most of the countries included in the Postal Union. It is the work of the well-known French sculptor, Saint-Marceaux. Most countries and colonies now belong to the Postal Union, the postal affairs of which are controlled by a Convention and detailed regulations periodically revised.



New Life for Nervous Sufferers!

"My nerves are in an awful state!"

That is the daily despondent cry of millions of people whose life is made a misery by nervous conditions which, if unchecked, may lead to the gravest consequences.

To such sufferers there is the possibility of a "new life," with the restoration of all the old feeling of physical strength and mental exhilaration which made life worth living.

This "new life" is offered by Sanatogen, whose merits more than ten thousand physicians have proclaimed in enthusiastic letters describing the marvellous results they have obtained by what is admittedly the world's supreme revitaliser of nerves, brain, and body.

Sanatogen is, therefore, pre-eminently beneficial in nervous debility and breakdown, weakened and disordered nerves, brain-fag, insomnia, loss of memory, disordered digestion and dyspepsia, anæmia, loss of vitality, and the loss of weight and strength which are the inevitable consequences of wasting diseases like Consumption.

Sanatogen's action is due to its constituents—milk proteid and glycerophosphate of sodium, chemically combined to form a new compound which is at once a food and a tonic, profoundly powerful in its result, yet so bland and mild in itself that doctors constantly prescribe it for young children.

Sanatogen is admittedly the supreme restorative in convalescence from all acute diseases, for it is easily digested, rapidly assimilated, and perfectly absorbed.

Hundreds of thousands of people, among whom are many well-known men and women, have voluntarily testified that Sanatogen has restored them to perfect health. A selection from their letters appears on this page.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists. Price 1/9 to 9/6. Descriptive pamphlets will be sent free on application to The Sanatogen Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.

Send a postcard to-day, mentioning this paper.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.:

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Sir Frederick Milner, Bart.:

"I have been taking Sanatogen for some time, and it seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

Sir William Bull, M.P.:

"I consider your preparation, Sanatogen, is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.:

"Sanatogen is an excellent nerve food."

Sir John Hare:

"I have found Sanatogen a most valuable tonic and stimulant."



The Lord Bishop of Norwich:

"Mrs. Sheepshanks is taking Sanatogen regularly and deriving great benefit from it."

The Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan,

Farm Street, London, W.:

"Sanatogen promises when you are run down to pick you up. It does so."

Lord Edward Churchill:

"I have derived benefit from taking Sanatogen."

Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower:

"Sanatogen has done me far more good than all the waters of Bath or Harrogate."

Lady Henry Somerset:

"Undoubtedly Sanatogen restores sleep, invigorates the nerves, and braces the patient to health."

THE LIFE FOOD
AND
NERVE TONIC

SANATOGEN

REJUVENATES
AND
REVITALISES

LONDON'S PRIDE: WEARERS OF THE BEARSKIN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HAIFTONES.



A SIGHT THAT ALWAYS ATTRACTS A MARCHING CROWD:
GUARDS IN ALL THEIR GLORY.

The sound of a band and the sight of soldiers on the march inspires the man in the street with military ardour as can nothing else, and, unless he be very strong-willed or his business takes him in the opposite direction, he finds himself, as often as not, in step with Tommy, and walking with precision by his side or in his wake. Most popular of all those who march in London are the wearers of the bearskin.

The Goal Reached at Last

There can be no doubt that this is an age of rapid progress and marvellous invention. At no time has the desire to improve social conditions and to make life more interesting and valuable been more clearly in evidence. The introduction of the "Kastner Autopiano" in 1904 marked a great step forward in Musical Culture and Enjoyment. Thousands of British homes have since resounded with the delights of beautiful music—music neither mechanical nor soulless—but overflowing with life, expression, and personality.

The enthusiasm and satisfaction invariably shown by owners of the "Kastner Autopiano" has been most gratifying, and has spurred still further onwards the inventive genius and wonderful organisation responsible for its manufacture to another epoch-making success. The production of the new

"Full-Compass-Combination" AUTOPIANO

is now an established fact. Hitherto only 65 notes of the piano were played pneumatically, but by means of the new Kastner Full-Compass action, the Patent

Self-Acting Music Guide, and Patent Combination Tracker Board, every note of the piano is now under perfect control of the Autopianist.

The Music rolls are now all absolutely true and complete, arranged as written by the composer, no re-arrangement, no discords, no leakage, no harshness of sound, no mechanical accenting devices, no electrical appliances, no



heavy tempo lever or pointer, no flabby stroke—but individual "Soloist" device, humanlike flexible fingers, Kastner Reliance Motor, metal tubes, &c.

The "Autopiano" can also be played by hand like any ordinary piano, and represents the most modern and artistic instrument manufactured. Every "Autopiano" is guaranteed for ten years. No other instrument approaches it in artistic perfection or durability, and as the genuine "Autopiano" can only be purchased from ourselves or specially appointed agents, you should, for your protection, insist upon the names "Autopiano" and "Kastner."

If you have an instrument which you rarely use, why not exchange it for a "Kastner Autopiano," which costs you little more and yields endless pleasure?

KASTNER & CO., Ltd.,

34, 35, & 36, MARGARET ST. (Cavendish Sq. Corner), LONDON, W.

(Second turning on left going from Oxford Circus towards Queen's Hall.)

Lemco offers you this Flask FREE!

A boon to mothers, nurses, invalids, and travellers—indeed, a boon to all.

The Lemco-Thermos Flask keeps Lemco or Milk hot for 24 hours without chemicals, methylated spirit, cost or attention of any kind.

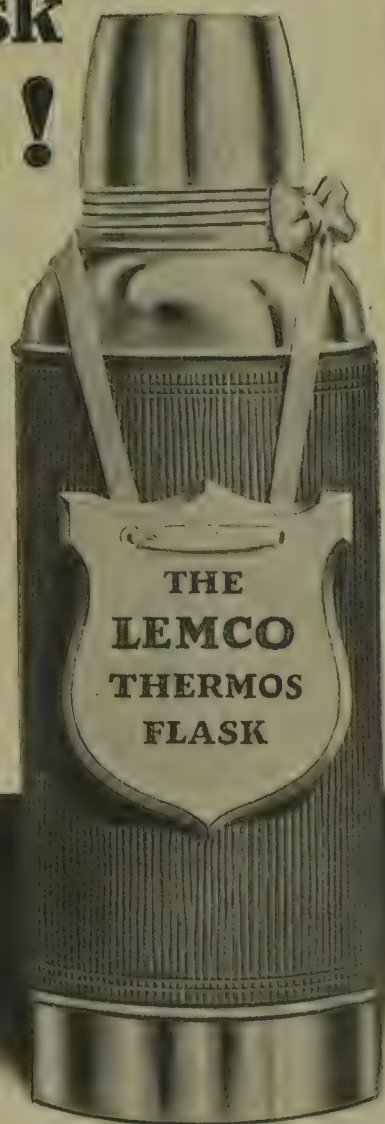
These Flasks are not to be bought anywhere under One Guinea but by arrangement with Thermos, Ltd, they are offered FREE—

to Users of Lemco

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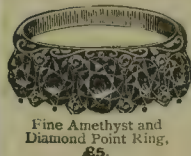
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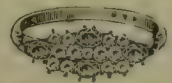
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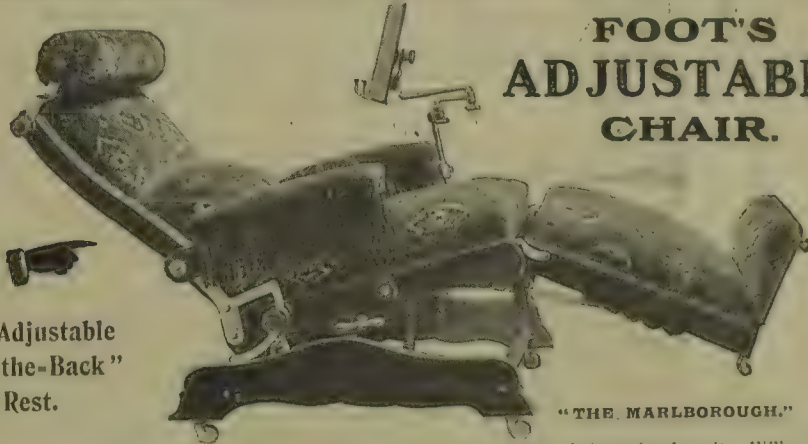
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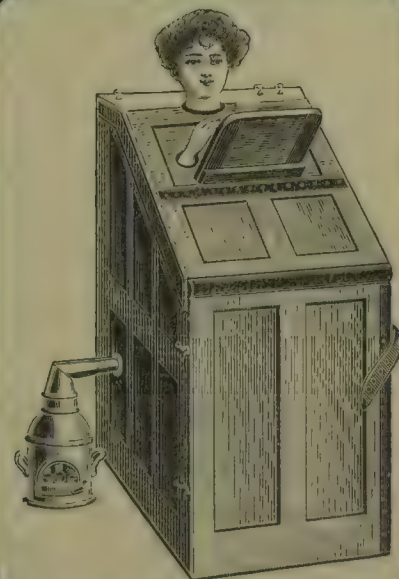
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LADIES' PAGE.

FASHION inclines more and more every winter towards the banks of the Nile, and the production by Sir H. Beerbohm Tree of "False Gods," with its superb stage representation of some of the grandiose remains of ancient Egypt, will, no doubt, send many more travellers that way. I would hearten up, if I could, a great many of my countrywomen to take the immensely interesting and pleasurable experience of a winter in the delicious climate and amidst the wonderful ruins of Egypt; it seems such a pity that many women with plenty of means and leisure should be held back by timidity from the delightful travels that they might enjoy. How many have said to me, "I should love to travel, but I have nobody to accompany me, and I am afraid to go alone." Well, I advise them to take the awesome risk! Pluck up your courage, and go off out of British dampness and chill, to see under the sun of Egypt the wonderful remains—the great buildings, the massive monuments, the dainty carvings, the delicate goldsmith's and silver-smith's work, the furniture, that were all made three thousand years ago; the portraits—nay, even the mummied faces, still beautiful and lifelike in some cases, of the men and women who lived and who wrought all these things before history as known to our great-grandfathers even began. Egypt was the seat of a high civilisation before Grecian civilisation existed, and beside which all Rome's history seems modern. Alas! its wonderful remains are threatened with extinction, after surviving the passage of centuries. The great dam has already destroyed the temples on the Island of Philæ, and now news comes that the increased water-supply from the same source is undermining the great Temple of Karnak, the wonderful congeries of ruins that includes the original of the Temple of Isis as seen at His Majesty's Theatre. Well, Karnak is still standing, and British rule still holds the land in peace; so now is the time to undertake this delightful bit of travel.

One reason why it is so interesting is that the great civilisation of ancient Egypt was clearly *feminine*. Inheritance was through the daughter during the best days of the land, and even the throne was not excepted. The Princesses next in order for the throne married their near male relatives, and ruled with them; the nobles counted their descent, not through their fathers, but their mothers—on their memorial-tablets each describes himself as "son of the Lady So-and-so"; high official positions were the inheritance of a man's grandson through his daughter; and the son's reverence for his mother is constantly urged in the old literature written three and four thousand years ago! Reversing our ideas, the son would write on his tomb: "I loved my father; I honoured my mother," or, as another tomb says, "he was beloved by his father and praised by his mother." The influence of the mother was even held to be such that she, but not the father, of a rebel, was liable to be executed for his crime!



A GRACEFULLY DRAPED GOWN.

This artistic indoor dress in soft cashmere is trimmed with fine silk braid, and has a lace vest.

The ancient moralists of Egypt whose works remain deal with woman in thoughts as tender, tactful, and respectful as the most modern feeling could desire. There is one delightful "Maxim of Ani," penned three thousand years ago, that might well form part of a marriage homily in all times. He advises the husband not to be harsh to his wife, and never to interfere with her domestic management, nor to reprimand her, even when he thinks it just, if she be generally diligent and worthy of trust. He declares that "all the happiness of a home depends on the good temper of the husband, and that a man who introduces quarrels into his home will not, in reality, find himself master thereby—he will become truly the master who allows himself to be easily appeased." Ptahotep, writing full four thousand years ago, tells his son: "If thou takest a wife, try to make her happier than any of her women friends; she will be doubly bound to thee if the tie is sweet to her—accord her what pleases her—she will appreciate the effort." Ani, too, has a beautiful passage about the mother's claim, beginning—"I have given thee thy mother, but it is she who has borne thee, and so suffered for thee much pain, in which I took no share. . . . Now thou art thyself married, never forget thy mother, the sorrows thou hast cost her, and the care she has taken of thee. Do not let her have to complain of thee, for fear that she should lift her hands to God against thee, for He would listen to her complaint."

Quite the most fashionable new hats are in long-haired, silky beaver. The hat itself is so pretty, with its fluffy, soft surface, that very little trimming is required. The fashionable trimming is gold or silver galon. Nine out of ten of the beavers are so adorned. There is a new sort of galon specially prepared for this purpose—very heavy and solid bullion. An ostrich feather may be made in heavy strands of gold, or clusters of small berries with leaves, and so on. A plain wide band of the heavy and very decorative gold or silver suffices, however. Some of the beaver hats are tri-cornered, and the left side is held up against the crown with a half rosette of gold galon. They are somewhat costly—the beaver hats alone cost two or three guineas, and the bullion trimmings are not inexpensive by any means. Some beaver hats are trimmed with flowers, and even if these be rather bright, both the shape and the floral trimming, it is still less showy and dressy than gold. The shapes are not, as a general rule, very big in this new—or rather, revived material. There are some broad brims, but for the most part a modified boat-shape with a rather high crown, or a close copy of the felt "bowler," or a tri-cornered "Napoleon" or "Admiral" shape are offered. The colours are various; dark blue comes in beaver very well, so does every shade of violet, from delicate heliotrope to rich purple; black is also excellent, the long, silky surface preventing any heavy effect. FILOMENA.

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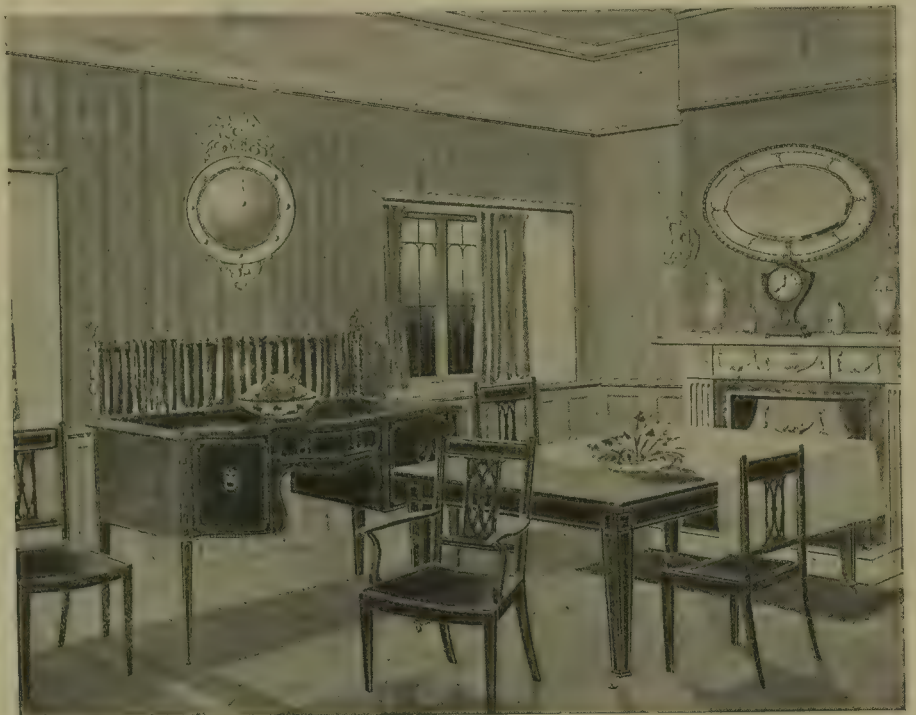
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THAT the Automobile Association does real good work for its members and the automobile public generally cannot be denied. But to my mind it might do yet a great deal more in directions which do not appear to have occurred to the executive. By profession the police will have it that they are perfectly bona fide and straightforward in their speed-checking and timing operations, and if this be so they assuredly would not object to the checking and co-operation of timekeepers armed with reliable watches and instructed and paid by the Automobile Association. Take as an example the almost permanent trap through Alconbury village, on the Great North Road. Here a permanent A.A. timekeeper might be installed, and the weird horological results given from time to time by the police adequately checked.

In these days of increased taxation and general tightness of the money market, a suggestion that one gets short measure in petrol is a truly dreadful thing. Yet from what one hears on all hands, it certainly does

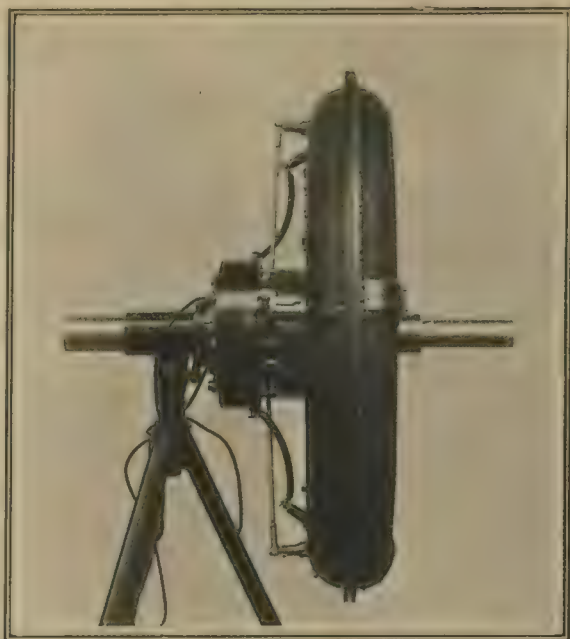


Photo. Branger.

THE FRÉDERIC BECK ROTATING MOTOR FOR AEROPLANES: A VIEW OF THE ENGINE IN PROFILE.

An interesting exhibit at the great Aero Exhibition in Paris was M. Fréderic Beck's rotating motor for aeroplanes. The above photograph shows the appearance of the motor in profile.

some sealed tins have been carefully measured, and have been found to contain a pint or more less than should be. Now, at twenty miles to the gallon—a good average consumption—this means a shortage of two and a half miles to the reputed gallon and five miles to a can.

Nothing could have demonstrated more clearly the spirit of emulation which permeates the motor-cycling world than the gratifying success of the late Tourist Trophy Race in the Isle of Man and the close attention with which it was followed by motor-cyclists throughout the country. The Manxmen themselves were more than enthusiastic, and, as a community, are full of regret at the cessation of car-racing in the island. If the R.A.C. have tamely submitted to the brow-beating of certain prejudiced interests, I can see no reason why the Manx Automobile Club, supreme in their island fair, cannot take hold of the whole matter right away and promote a good, interesting, and profitable motor-car race in 1910.

If I mistake not, front-wheel brakes will be a prominent talking point on several good makes of cars at

the coming Olympia Show. Chief among these will be the new 12-14-h.p. and the 20-h.p. Crossleys, in which the application of front-wheel brakes on Liversidge-Renouf lines has been very closely studied. When theoretically and practically correct, front-wheel brakes remove all fear of sudden brake application on greasy roads. No matter how fiercely they are applied, or how treacherous the surface over which the car is running at the time, side-slip does not, and apparently cannot, happen.

The four or two or single-cylinder engine is rapidly giving place to what the French most expressively term *moteur bloc*; that is, all the cylinders—two, three, four, or six—being in one block casting. With an engine so constructed, the parallelism of the cylinders is absolutely assured, together with that of valve-chambers, and valve-stem guides. Moreover, the bedding of the cylinders on the crank-chamber is much more satisfactory than when cylinders are set separately thereon. Further, it is becoming the fashion with



THE BECK ROTATING MOTOR FOR AEROPLANES: SHOWING PISTONS, VALVES, AND CONNECTING-RODS.

happen from time to time, though just how it is difficult to define. The spirit is measured into the familiar two-gallon can by an automatic device which should put just two gallons and a drop for the cat—à la the milkman of long ago—into the tins; but, nevertheless, the contents of



Photo. Branger.

A ROTATING MOTOR FOR AEROPLANES: A SECTION OF THE BECK MOTOR, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE PISTONS.

moteur bloc engines to include the induction, exhaust, and water leads in the *bloc* casting, taking the inlets through the water-jackets, so that there is very little outside piping. Also the valve-lifters are encased, and the noise of the tappets is greatly reduced.

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In many mixtures you will find that the light and dark leaf are not evenly blended, and consequently every pipe will be different—one will smoke hot and burn the tongue—the next will be strong and flavourless. In "Three Nuns" the tobacco is so twisted and cut that perfect evenness is secured, and the result is a bland, cool, rich flavour with every pipeful. Try it for yourself.

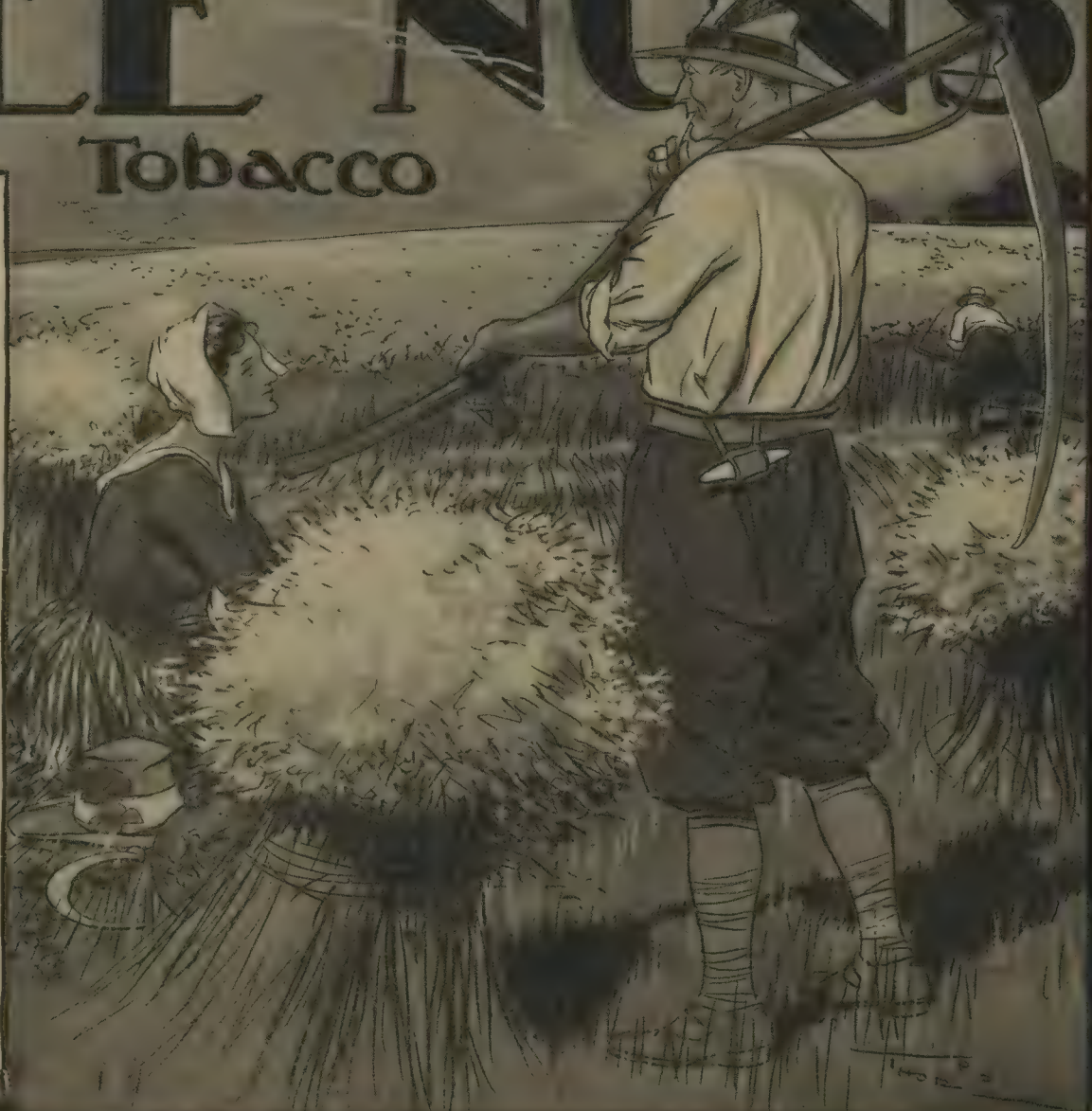
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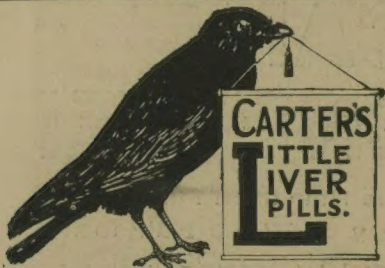
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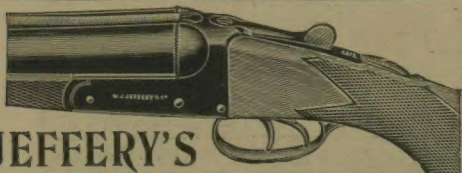
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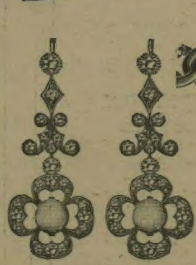
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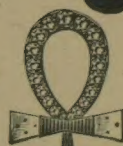
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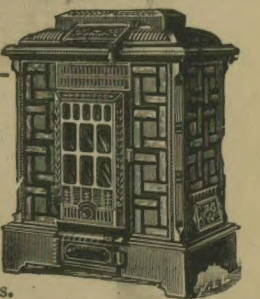
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MUSIC.

THE autumn season is upon us. Here is a list of some among the eminent soloists who are beginning to appeal, through the daily papers, for support for their recitals: Alice Verlet, Mark Hambourg, Busoni, Mischa Elman, Zimbalist, Paderewski, Ada Crossley, Sammarco, Kreisler, Moriz Rosenthal, Ysaye, Clara Butt, Leonard Borwick, and George Henschel. The list could be extended; it is at least no more than a collection of names of those who are making the first bid for attention, but at the same time it is fraught with deadly significance for the poor professional, who adds to a reasonable capacity for playing good music well neither money nor influence. There are five leading orchestras in the field—Philharmonic, London Symphony, Queen's Hall, New Symphony, and Thomas Beecham's—to say nothing of less important combinations, and these enter into competition, however indirectly, with the young professional who is striving to get a hearing at one of the smaller concert-halls and does not hesitate to ask for his stalls the same price that will satisfy any of the great artists named above and any of the leading orchestras! Small wonder if the net result of so many of these ventures is no more than the loss of hard-earned savings and much disappointment.

On Monday week next the Carl Rosa Company will open their short season of opera in English at

Covent Garden. With a chorus, orchestra, and ballet numbering two hundred, and a programme including much that is excellent, the venture should appeal to Londoners. Mr. Eugene Goossens and Mr. Walter van Noorden will conduct, and the leading singers include Mesdames Gleeson White and Marie Alexander and Messrs. John Coates and E. C. Hedmond. Wagner is represented by "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," and "Tristan"; Mozart by "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Don Giovanni"; Beethoven's "Fidelio," and Goring Thomas's "Esmeralda" are to be heard, and that one-time favourite among Verdi's works, "La Forza del Destino" is on the list. In reviving this melodious work, of which London knows so little, the directors of the Carl Rosa Company show their wisdom. Grand opera and concerts seem to have a favourable effect upon longevity; the patrons of music live long. There are hundreds of music-lovers in London who will never see sixty again, who are intolerant of any new fashion in music, and whose memory lingers lovingly round the operas of the generation before last, works they heard in their early freshness. These veterans are safe to appear in support of "La Forza del Destino"; it must be as dear to them as "Don Giovanni."

One other operatic production set down for Nov. 12 will not compete with anything, but is at the same time of decided interest. The Afternoon Theatre promises to produce a two-act opera by that prolific writer, Mr. Joseph Holbrooke. It is founded upon Mr. Walter Grogan's pretty little story, "Pierrot and Pierrette." If the work should prove attractive, the number of matinées arranged at present may be increased. We may even see an opera by an English composer in an evening bill. *Quien sabe?*

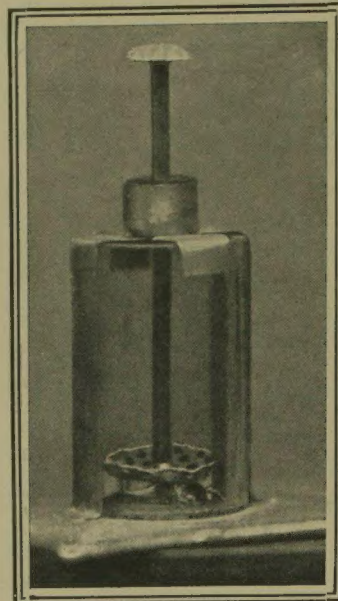
Now that the football season is in full swing once more, football enthusiasts who are smokers of cigarettes (not to speak of the collectors of cigarette-pictures—an equally numerous company) will find their interest in football as well as their taste in tobacco pleased whenever they spend 2½d. on a packet of "Cup-Tie Cigarettes." These cigarettes are made by the proprietors of the well-known Smith's Glasgow Mixture, and each packet contains a portrait of a football celebrity.

That Scotch whisky may be called the drink of kings is evident from the fact that Messrs. John Dewar and Sons, Ltd., have received royal warrants of appointment both from the German Emperor and the King of Sweden. The fact is also pleasantly suggestive of amicable relations with foreign Powers.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE MUSICAL MARTIANS," AT THE ALDWYCH.

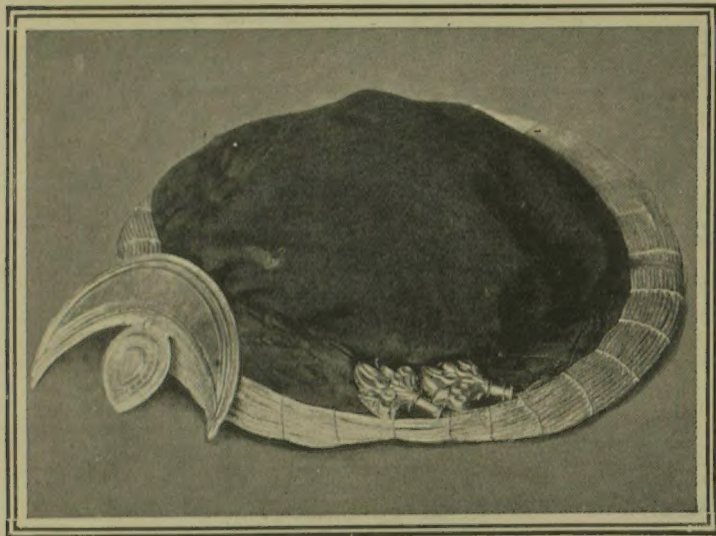
"FIRST-NIGHTERS," who have had rather a heavy dose of drama lately, must have felicitated themselves last Monday evening on having a night out, so to speak, for theirs was a holiday experience. It was a "play" that was set before them—did not the licence granted to Mr. Philip Yorke guarantee as much?—but there were no problems to worry them, no exposure of the "Smart Set's" sins to make them uncomfortable, no Commandments broken, no intricate plot to unravel. They were merely asked to listen to the performances of a famous band, round which, to suit the Lord Chamberlain's requirements, some pretence at a story had been written. But the Censor had been very indulgent: he had been content, in the matter of a play, with a merely pious intention; and evidently the management, no more than the audience, took the dramatic frame for the orchestra's selections at all seriously. A few ladies and gentlemen walked across the stage—some dialogue was spoken; four or five songs, sentimental or comic, were sung; and there was a love-scene or so. But that was all—the band did the rest. "The Musical Martians; or, Then the Band Played," is the title given to the entertainment; but it was not even styled a musical comedy. The "star" performers were "America's State Band of the National Guard" and its conductor, Mr. John Coughlin.



Photo, Russell.

THE RHEUMATISM AND THE BEE: A STRANGE FORM OF VACCINATION.

Bee-stings are recommended as a cure for rheumatism, and an ingenious appliance has been exhibited at the Surrey Bee-Keepers' Association's Exhibition at the Crystal Palace by means of which the bees can be imprisoned ready for use. The bee "vaccinator" is placed on the affected part of the patient, and a knob is pressed down until the bee stings. Our illustration shows one of the appliances with a bee in position.



Photo, Topical.

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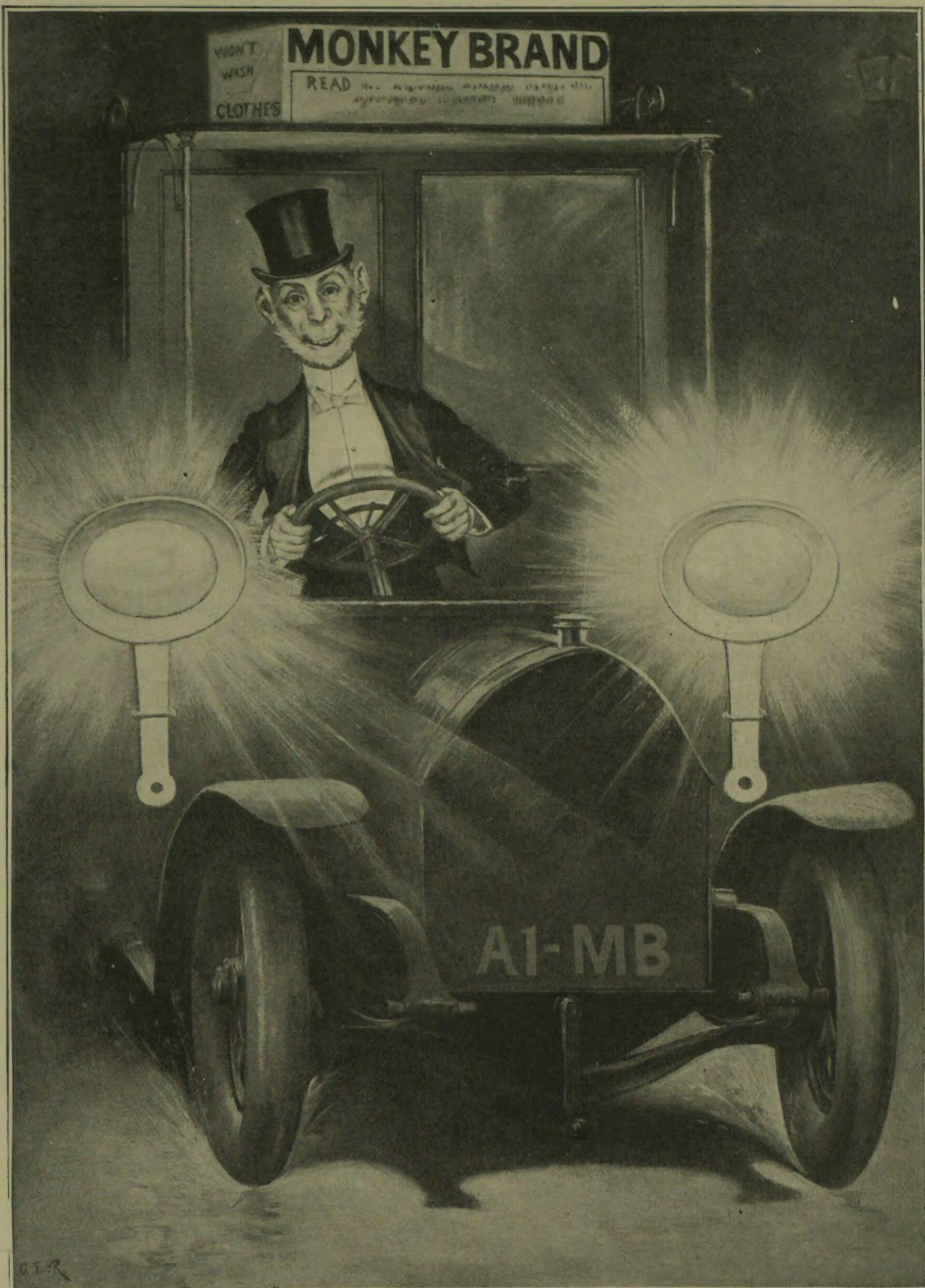
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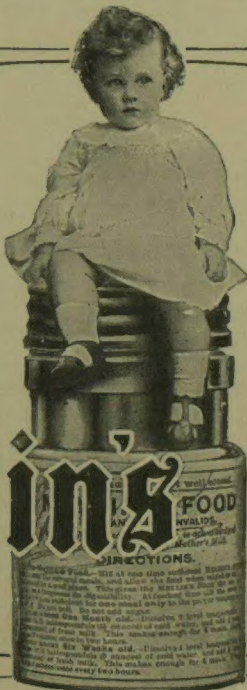
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and five codicils of MR. ALFRED ABRAHAM, of 4, Hall Road, St. John's Wood, and Audrey House, St. John's Wood, diamond-merchant, have been proved, the value of the property amounting to £350,000, so far as can at present be ascertained. The chief legacies are £2000, the household effects, his villa at Dieppe, and during widowhood £8000 a year, to his wife; £30,000 to each of his sons Harry and Frank; £10,750 to each of his spinster daughters; £1000 each to his grandchildren; £500 each to his sons-in-law and Maurice Van Praagh; and annuities of £250 each to his sisters and brother—Lily Reichfeld, Kate Theeman, and Hyam. He also gives £500 each to the London Hospital and the Jews' Home for the Indigent Blind; £200 each to the Jews' Orphan Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Home, and the Board of Guardians; and £100 each to the Cancer Hospital, the City of London Hospital for Consumption, the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart (Soho Square), St. Mary's Hospital, the London Fever Hospital, the Jews' Free School, the Society for Assisting the Aged and Needy, the Mothers' Home (White-chapel), and the Home for Incurables. As to the residue, three fourteenths are to be held in trust for each of his sons, and two fourteenths in trust for each of his four daughters.

The will (dated Feb. 21, 1905) of MR. CHARLES MORGAN, of Laurel Lodge, Winchmore Hill, and 59 and 60, Cannon Street, City, has been proved by Alfred Henry Paton and William Charles Maw, the value of the property being £154,862. The testator gives £400, his stock of the Stationers' Company, and his leasehold residence and furniture to his wife; £3000 in trust for his daughter Mrs. Catherine M. Pheysay; £100 each to the executors; and legacies to servants. One fourth of the residue is to be held in trust for Mrs. Morgan during widowhood, and subject thereto the whole goes to his daughters Alice, Mabel, and Frances on various trusts and conditions.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Alexander Wilson, 2, Belmont Crescent, Glasgow, ironfounder	£85,976
Mr. Frederick Perrin, Suffolk House, Woodberry Down, Middlesex	£72,127
Mr. William Haynes, Stafford Road, Eccles	£66,089
Dr. Thomas Crawford Hayes, 17, Clarges Street, Mayfair	£50,739
Mr. John Jubb, North Wheatley, Notts	£43,499

Mr. Alfred Heath, 15, Vanbrugh Park Road West, Blackheath	£39,297
Canon Alfred James Carver, D.D., Lynnhurst, Stratford Common	£38,112
Mr. Scott Gunn, 22, Thornhill Park, Sunderland	£34,185
Mr. Charles Ekin, Corkran Road, Surbiton, and 143, New Bond Street	£33,266
Mr. John Teedum May, Eastern Esplanade, Broadstairs	£32,173
Miss Anne Arbuthnot, 69, Eaton Square	£30,796

Those of our readers—and they were doubtless many—who were interested in our recent photographs of the precious casket containing bones of Buddha, found at Peshawar, will find much to interest them also in the October number of the *Buddhist Review* (price 1s. net). It contains, in addition to notes, illustrations, and news affecting Buddhists, an article by Professor Louis Finot on "Buddhism in China"; one entitled "The Samgha," by Mme. Alexandra David; "What is the Arya Dharma of the Buddha?" by the Anagārika Dharmapāla; "The Kuddaka Pātha; or, 'Lesser Readings,' translated by R. C. Childers; "Cause and Effect in Buddhist Ethics," by Edward Greenly; and "The Discovery of the Buddha's Ashes," by Francis J. Payne. It might be suggested to Buddhist enthusiasts that they should put the lay reader in the way of a handy glossary of Buddhist terms and names, which are great stumbling-blocks to the uninitiated.

The Midland Railway Company has discontinued the night Highland express leaving St. Pancras at 7.10 p.m., and instituted a new sleeping-car express, leaving St. Pancras at 8.15 p.m. on Sundays and week-days (Saturdays excepted) for Carlisle and Stranraer, in connection with the steamer to Larne for the North of Ireland. Important alterations have also been made in the time of sailing of the company's steamers from Ireland to England.

A member of Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition to the South Pole made a welcome discovery at Cape Royds, one of the most southerly points reached by Captain Scott on his expedition in the s.s. *Discovery* in 1904. This was a ½-lb. tin of "Log Cabin" tobacco, evidently left by one of Captain Scott's party. After nearly six years, the tobacco, although the tin had been opened and was rusted, had kept in perfect condition, and was brought home as a memento for the manufacturers, who now possess the tin, with a portion of its contents. The remainder was, needless to say, used to good purpose and with keen appreciation on the spot.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

PREPARATIONS are far advanced for the World Missionary Conference, which will be held in Edinburgh next June. The Conference will meet in the Assembly Hall of the United Free Church of Scotland, and the official delegates will number 1100. Meetings for non-delegates will be held simultaneously in the Synod Hall, the tickets being distributed through the various missionary societies. The expenses incurred in Great Britain in connection with the Conference will amount to about £7000.

The "Flying Squadron" of the Bishop of London's Evangelistic Council has arranged a number of lectures for the autumn. Among the lecturers are Prebendary Eardley Wilmot, the Rev. F. E. Murphy, the Rev. W. S. Swayne, and the Rev. D. L. Rhys, Rector of Limehouse.

The Right Rev. Alfred Clifford, D.D., Bishop of Lucknow, has been appointed by the trustees to be Vicar of Stoke Bishop, Bristol, vacated by the resignation of Canon Alford. Dr. Clifford is a brother of Miss Mary Clifford, of Bristol, a well-known Poor Law worker. He has been in India since 1874, and was consecrated first Bishop of Lucknow in 1893.

It is expected that three missionary Bishops will be consecrated at St. Paul's on St. Andrew's Day—Archdeacon Banister to the newly formed see of Hunan, in Central China; the Rev. Arthur Lea, to the diocese of Kiu-Shiu, in Southern Japan; and the Rev. Walter Andrews to the diocese of Hokkaido, in the same country.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer has been invited to resume his former pastorate at Regent's Park Baptist Chapel. The membership of this congregation has always included a number of West London doctors and lawyers, though the district has somewhat declined since Mr. Meyer held the charge in 1891.

It has been recently stated that aeroplane orders are going abroad because British manufacturers have not yet produced a satisfactory engine. The Wolseley Tool and Motor-Car Company, however, have already supplied several of their 50-h.p. "V" aeroplane engines to intending aviators. Some have been sent to France, and one will probably be in evidence at the forthcoming meeting at Juvisy. This engine develops 74-h.p., and weighs only 300 lb.

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